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SILVER MEN ARE BOASTING

SAY THEY WILL HAVE A MAJORITY OF ONE HUNDRED AT CHICAGO.

They Propose to Compel the Convention to Declare for Free Coinage—Quite Indifferent to the Suggestion that the Sound-Money Democrats of the Country in that Event Might Nominate a Candidate of Their Own.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Two things are apparent here. One is that the Republicans are determined if possible to keep their party together after the St. Louis Convention. The other is that the silver Democrats apparently do not care whether the Democratic Party shall work as it is now organized, or be broken into gold and silver factions. Every effort is being made by the silver men in Congress to stimulate the Southern and Western Democrats to elect silver delegates to Chicago. The silver men are confident they will succeed, and that in the convention they will have at least 100 majority. The reasonableness of this claim would be determined to greater satisfaction if it should be made in detail. At all events, the confidence of the silver men is great, and the opponents of free silver admit that the resistance to it is not encouraging in results.

But if the silver Democrats are determined to force a silver platform upon the Chicago Convention, regardless of what Eastern Democrats may be provoked to do, the outlook for the Republicans is not quite comfortable. A leading silver Republican from a Western State said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was sure the Democrats would have a majority for free silver at Chicago, and that they would make a free-silver platform and put a free-silver man upon it.

"In my own State" he said, "the Democrats will try to elect a delegation that will not bolt if there should be a platform declaring for anything short of independent free coinage. They will not bolt because the platform will be for free coinage.

"But with the Republicans it will be different. We shall straddle in our convention, much as we did in 1892. There is no doubt about that. In that event the Democrats and Populists will carry the State. That will not elect the Democratic candidate for President, but similar action in several of the Western and Northwestern States will throw the election into the House, where the Republicans will win."

There are a few Democrats here who do not accept this as a correct opinion. The Republican Convention, these men say, will take place some time before the Democratic meeting. Enough time will elapse between the two to afford the country an opportunity to discover what it thinks of the "straddle" of the Republicans, particularly if the convention shall nominate a candidate who fits a straddle platform. McKinley, say the silver men, would answer that purpose admirably, and it is even suggested that McKinley would be willing to run on Chauncey F. Black's plan of pledging the candidate not to veto a financial bill if he should disapprove of it. If there is any political feeling left in the Democratic Party, and the Republican declarations on finance should be unpopular, the Democrats would have an opportunity to make the money issue directly one of sound money or free coinage. To choose the latter course would be to provoke the sound-money sentiment of the East and Middle States, and perhaps so arouse it as to make it difficult to prevent the organization of another party. A silver Republican of much political experience said to-day that he believed that such an organization, with a strong Democrat as its candidate, would carry the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut.

Democrats who dislike very much to consider seriously the probability of a divided party in the campaign say they do not see how union can be maintained if the silver men are determined to have a free-silver declaration at any hazard. Fidelity to party organization, they argue, is important, but politics means compromise. The free-silver men do not intend that there shall be any compromise that shall not include a declaration for free silver coinage. That demand will come largely from the South. From that section has come recently much of the trouble for the Democratic Party. Its representatives have been conspicuous in their hostility to the Administration; they were responsible for the odious income tax; they have insisted upon finding occasions for party divisions rather than for party unity, and now they clamor for independent free coinage, and are determined that the people shall have a chance to say whether they are right or wrong.

The interval of about a fortnight between the two conventions may be employed by Democrats to advantage in determining whether there shall be one united party of Democrats in the field or two parties engaged in electing a Republican. Democratic division may gratify those silver zealots who are resolved that the party shall be committed to free silver, but it will not help the cause for which they are willing to have the party divided and rendered powerless.

A division extending into the Congressional districts would throw the majority in the Fifty-fifth Congress into the hands of the Republicans and give them the chance to make a fat-fryer's tariff as early as the Spring of 1897 if they could manage the Senate for their purpose. With a united party, running a good man on a platform that should declare for principles upon which the party could agree, there would be little doubt about which party would win the majority in the Congress.

DEMOCRATS DO NOT APPROVE.

None Found to Favor the Proposition of Mr. Black.

More expressions of disapproval and condemnation were obtained yesterday by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES respecting the proposition of Chauncey F. Black to the effect that the Democrats nominate a candidate for President who will promise not to veto any financial measure that may receive the assent of a majority of the Democratic Congressmen.

"The Democratic Party could not get a decent Democrat to take a Presidential nomination on such terms," said ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, "or, if anybody did take a nomination on such an understanding he could not get the votes of any decent Democrats.

"The veto power is a Constitutional one, and a President would violate his oath of office if he did not exercise it in any case in which his conscience told him he ought to use it.

"I have written a number of Democratic platforms, and it has always been my belief that gold should be the standard of value, with silver for subsidiary and no other purposes. Any trimming on the subject will lead to the defeat of the party that undertakes to trim. The only difference would be that if both parties should trim, a third party would have to be formed for honest money, which would throw the election into the House of Representatives.

"As the House is a sound-money body it would be likely to elect the sound-money candidate. Unless one or the other party adopts a sound-money platform it will be necessary to form an independent sound-money party, and do the best we can."

"I don't approve of such a thing as Chauncey F. Black proposes," said Collector Kilbreth, "and I am opposed to it. I favor a strong money plank and a candidate who represents sound-money principles."

"I don't believe in any straddle or compromise on a question of principle," said William B. Hornblower. "I believe in a sound-money platform for the Democratic Party. It is a question of principle, a question of right and wrong."

"Secretary Carlisle sounded the key-note of the campaign at the reception given to him at the Manhattan Club," said Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education. "He made the remark that we couldn't dodge the silver issue if we would, and we wouldn't if we could, and the party that attempted to straddle it was going to be defeated, and the party that came out fairly and squarely in favor of sound money was going to win.

"I believe the Democratic Party must show where it stands on the currency question. There is no other issue. The tariff question is not ar issue. The needs of the Government are so large that they alone make a good protective tariff. We can't have commercial prosperity until the silver ghost is laid.

"Money is loaned on the other side at 1 per cent. and less, because foreign investors read the debates in the American Congress and imagine that this country is going to get on a silver basis. Then they sell their American securities and that makes it necessary to ship so much gold from this side."

THE STATESMEN AMAZED.

Showing of England's Revenue Puts Them in a Trance.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Our lawmakers in Congress are rather slow about seeing anything in the newspapers nowadays, except the paragraphs about political conventions and candidates, so that, while there was a hot debate in the House to-day, in which Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Dockery discussed the relative merits of the Democrats and the Republicans in matters of public economy, no one referred to the report from London showing that "pauper England" had collected during the year $21,000,000 of revenue in excess of expenditures.

The silver men, who constantly have been referring to the leading gold-standard country of the world as in a bad way, undoubtedly will not care to hear more about this report. It would be party heresy for a Republican to find anything to admire or approve in England. It is probable that after a few days, and when the subject shall come to be discussed in the newspapers, members of the Congress will understand the British situation well enough to talk about it. At present they are amazed.

FIVE CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

Father of Two Fell When Near Safety with Them in His Arms.

TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., April 17.—Five children were suffocated in a tenement house on L Street this morning. The names of the dead are Aime Dubois, four years old; Lena Dubois, seven; both children of Joseph Dubois; Rosie Roumier, his stepdaughter, thirteen years old; Josephine Coumartine, twelve years old, and Edward Coumartine, ten years old, the children of Charles Coumartine.

The fire started in the basement of a market occupied by Roberts & Son, in a four-story brick tenement house owned by the elder Roberts. It was discovered by Henry Roberts in his tenement above the market. Instead of awakening all the people in the house, he ran into the street shouting, "Fire," and then to the engine house, where he gave a general alarm. His brother, Frank Roberts, also ran to the engine house, and in this way valuable time was lost. In the tenements above the Roberts family were twenty people, several of them children.

Charles Coumartine was awakened by the shouts of fire. He told his wife to take their infant child to a place of safety, which she did. He then ran into the attic where the elder children slept, and took a girl and boy on each arm, and ran with them down the stairs. Down one flight he found the smoke had made great progress. He saw that he had not time to take the children to the street. He rushed to the front window and dropped the two upon a landing ten feet below. From there they were taken by spectators to a place of safety.

He then ran back through the smoke into the attic. There the smoke was blinding and suffocating. Coumartine says he thought he should be overcome. He managed to get his boy, Edward, upon one arm, and Nellie upon the other. He groped his way with his load to the stairs, partly lost consciousness, and through the blinding smoke and flames all three rolled down the attic stairs to the kitchen below. His head struck the kitchen stove. He had lost the children. The blow partly aroused him, and with the instinct of self-preservation he rushed for the front window and jumped to the landing. It was only then that he realized that he had left the children, and it was impossible to go back and come out alive, and the children were found suffocated on the kitchen floor.

In the other tenement Dubois had aroused more slowly. When he became awake, he says that twice he tried to get into the attic, but each time was driven back by the flames and smoke. His children were found on the floor.

BLACK RIVER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Mill and Dam Swept Away at Watertown—Flood in Sherbrooke.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 17.—Black River, which has been rising at the rate of about twelve inches a day during the present week, is now beginning to damage mill property at weak spots in dams and walls.

A dam belonging to H. G. P. Gould, on Independence River, in the Adirondacks, has gone out, releasing a quantity of pulp wood, which will be lost. A portion of the wall of the Great Bend Paper Company's mill was torn away at 3 o'clock this morning, causing about $500 damage.

In this city a portion of the flume of the Watertown Brass Manufacturing Company and the Union Carriage and Gear Company has been torn away, but the damage so far is not very great.

The City Flour Mill was carried away by the force of the flood this afternoon. The loss is $5,000. The mills in this city and Carthage are shut down.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, April 17.—The river here continues to rise, and there are now over three feet of water on the floors of the many manufacturing establishments which are built on the flats, stopping work therein.

The business part of the town of Richmond is inundated. The main street for three-quarters of a mile is under water, and much damage has been done. About 100 houses have been flooded.

WATKINS, N. Y., April 17.—This locality was visited about 4 o'clock this afternoon by a terrific electric storm. The rain and hail fell in torrents, and Watkins Glen Creek overflowed its banks in this village, flooding a number of houses and driving the occupants into the upper stories. At Havana, three miles south of here, the Northern Central Railroad bridge was washed away, stopping all trains on the road and causing greater damage in that village than here. At Beaver Dams 100 feet of the Fall Brook Railway track was washed out.

NICOLET, Quebec, April 17.—The large bridge at Becancourt was carried away by ice this afternoon. A bridge on the southwest branch of the Nicolet River was destroyed, carrying with it 50,000 loose booms. The water is now 27 feet above the Summer level.

Campania Ahead of the Paris.

Two of the three big transatlantic liners that were expected yesterday arrived last night. These were the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria, which made her Hoboken pier at 10 o'clock, and the Cunarder Campania, which anchored off the bar at 10:10 o'clock, beating in the Paris of the American Line, which had not been signaled at a late hour. The Hamburg Liner brought a large number of saloon passengers. C. Oliver Iselin is among those who will be landed from the Campania to-day.

Building Engines for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city have just closed another important contract with the Russian Government for sixty large freight engines, to be completed by July 1. With the completion of this contract, the firm will have constructed since October, 1895, 134 engines for the Russians. The previous orders have all been filled.

Dr. Depew's Birthday Dinner.

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn will give its annual dinner to Dr. Chauncey M. Depew to-night, this being the anniversary of his birth.

HILL TALKS AGAINST TIME

HE IS DETERMINED TO KILL THE PEFFER BOND RESOLUTIONS.

Hoar and Other Republicans Supporting the Populistic Mud-Slinging Scheme—They Think Party Capital Might Be Made Out of Its Passage—Gorman Shows His Hatred of the Administration by Covertly Abetting the Populists.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Hill has not concluded his speech in opposition to the Peffer mud-slinging bond resolutions, and to-night he said that he had but fairly started. Mr. Hoar supplied him with some fresh ammunition late this afternoon, which he will use with effect next week, when the resolutions again come up in the Senate. A half dozen determined Senators could prevent the adoption of the resolutions, but thus far Mr. Hill has been unable to rally that number to his support.

While the resolutions are being pressed by the Populists, they are covertly abetted by such men as Gorman, on the Democratic side, and Aldrich, on the Republican. Mr. Gorman would welcome an investigation of the methods of the Administration, regardless of the grounds on which it was based. Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Hoar, and other partisan Republicans favor the resolutions because they believe there is Republican political capital in them. Mr. Hill to-day made many fresh points against the resolutions.

The proceedings of the Senate when he temporarily relinquished the floor were enlivened by a sharp passage between Mr. Gear of Iowa and the grumpy Allen of Nebraska, in which some uncivil remarks of the unpolished Populists were taken down and read to the Senate at the instance of Mr. Hoar. Mr. Gear rates James B. Weaver of Iowa as a confiscationist, and said so in his retort to-day to Allen's attack upon the Senate Pacific Railroads Committee, of which Mr. Gear is Chairman. Allen came to the defense of Weaver, and employed his vocabulary of coarse language. Mr. Gear proved abundantly able to take care of himself.

Why cast discredit on the bonds of the United States, Mr. Hill asked in the course of his speech. Why insinuate a doubt where no doubt existed? It would have been impossible to keep up the credit of the Government without a bond issue. There was a deficiency in Government revenue, and some money must be had for the support of the Government. While these bonds were not actually issued for keeping up the expenses of the Government, yet it amounted to the same thing. Therefore, it was fair to ask those who doubted the authority to issue bonds how, in view of the dead-lock existing between the House and Senate, the credit of the Government was to be maintained otherwise.

Mr. Hill said that he had not supported the Wilson bill. He had used his best endeavors to have some of its obnoxious provisions stricken out, but the bill was passed, and it was now conceded by both its friends and enemies that it did not provide sufficient revenue for the support of the Government. Funds were procured otherwise to supply the deficiency—the bond-issuing power had been exercised. What chaos would have resulted without it?

It was by that means the present Administration had kept the Government afloat. Any other course would have made the failure of the Wilson bill more emphatic. The House and Senate being deadlocked on the question of procuring additional revenues, how else could money be procured except by a bond issue? If this had not been done, the Government would have stopped. Would not that be a nice situation for the friends of the Wilson bill to contemplate? The President and the Secretary of the Treasury did not issue bonds as a matter of choice; it was an imperative necessity—the results of a policy that was inherited by the Administration. Why all these harping criticisms? It would not secure votes from the other party. It would not help the party.

"God knows," said Mr. Hill, "the party has troubles enough of its own without borrowing any."

When the time came, Mr. Hill said, he should go to the people in his State and tell them the exact facts, as he understood them. He would tell them why he did not support the Wilson bill. He had hoped that bill would yield sufficient revenue, but it did not. Revenue was needed; gold had to be had; and the only alternative of the Administration was to go into the market and buy gold.

Mr. Hill, reviewing the recent bond sales, showed that the vast majority of the money was subscribed by the people of the State of New-York. He did not propose to have these securities depreciated, if he could help it, by any trumped up charge such as this now being agitated by a few Populists, unsupported by any other class of people. The attack upon the Administration was unwise, silly, and absurd, and if the investigation was had the Administration would come out of it without a stain.

As Mr. Hill was about to yield to a motion for an executive session, Mr. Gear reported the bill for the refunding of the Pacific bond-aided railroads. This led to the altercation between Mr. Gear and Mr. Allen, in which warm words were used on both sides. Mr. Gear's statements were characterized by Mr. Allen as false. Mr. Allen was called to order, and his words read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who expects to leave the city immediately, spoke briefly in favor of the investigating resolution, and criticised the remarks of Mr. Hill as being more in place on the stump than in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hill said he would answer Mr. Hoar Monday.

HOLMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Murderer Admitted to That Faith Last Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—H. H. Holmes, the murderer, has been admitted to the Roman Catholic faith through the rite of baptism. The Rev. Father P. J. Dailey, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers D. E. Cantillon, Higgins, and McCabe, visited the county prison yesterday, and performed the ceremony. The condemned man went through the service solemnly, his eyes seldom wandering from Father Dailey's face. The baptism was made conditional, because Holmes had previously been baptized according to the Protestant faith.

Father Dailey states that Holmes was to all appearances sincere in his professions of repentance, and that he is apparently resigned to his execution, which will take place on May 7.

Did Not Intend to Commit Suicide.

Mrs. Henrietta Marion, thirty-two years old, was arrested in Battery Park yesterday afternoon because the police thought she contemplated suicide. She lost her husband three months ago, and has since been very despondent. She went to the home of her brother-in-law, Charles Landgraf of 48 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, last Thursday. He took her to the Battery yesterday, thinking the trip would do her good, and while she was temporarily alone she approached the Battery wall and began to weep. When arrested she said she was only grieving over the loss of her husband, and had no intention of committing suicide.

Knew Where He Would Go.

"Do you know where you will go if you do not tell the truth?" asked Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday afternoon, of Harry Haniff, a newsboy, twelve years old, living at 52 Allen Street.

"Yes, Sir, I do," replied the lad.

"Where will you go?"

"To the Gerry Society, Sir."

The boy was complainant against George Eayrer, a driver, twenty-two, of 425 East Eightieth Street, whom he charged with striking him a blow in the face with his fist. Magistrate Mott imposed a fine of $1.

BULUWAYO WAS NOT CAPTURED.

Sir Hercules Robinson Says Every Precaution Guards the Town.

LONDON, April 17.—A telegram has been received from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, in which he says he does not fear that Buluwayo has been captured by the Matabeles.

He adds that every precaution has been taken for the safety of the town. The reinforcements sent to Buluwayo will keep the road open for transportation of food supplies. Forts have been erected and occupied in the Mangive Pass.

A dispatch from Buluwayo says that the presence of a large number of natives within the town is causing uneasiness. Native women have taken a quantity of European clothing out of Buluwayo for the use of Matabeles, who, when attired in such clothing, have been allowed to enter the place without being questioned.

It is believed that a quantity of assagais have been smuggled into the town. The white residents demand that a search for concealed weapons be made, fearing that the natives in the town will treacherously attack them.

POKER CLUB IN PARK ROW RAIDED.

Was over Michael Callahan's—Information Given by a Woman.

A force of twenty-five policemen under Acting Captain Ryan of the Fourth Precinct last evening raided the Typo-Tele Club, over Michael Callahan's saloon, at 105 Park Row, and arrested twenty members on a charge of gambling. A number of poker chips and several packs of cards were seized.

The raid grew out of a complaint made by Mrs. Benedict Williams of 243 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who told Acting Captain Ryan that her husband had lost $100 playing poker in the clubrooms. The woman's husband was willing to appear in the case as a witness, but not as a complainant, so Acting Captain Ryan induced Benjamin Harris to get evidence against the club. Harris succeeded in getting into the clubrooms, where he was welcomed at the card tables, and last night he introduced Policeman Martin Cahill of the Fourth Precinct as a friend. Cahill wore a wig and was otherwise disguised, so that none of the club members recognized him. Harris and Cahill played several games and waited until 10:30 o'clock, when the clubroom was filled with players. Harris then slipped out and notified Acting Captain Ryan, who had his men in readiness for a call. Some of the men were in citizen's dress, but most of them were in uniform. They marched in a body to Callahan's saloon, through which they passed to a stairway in the rear. As soon as Cahill heard the tramp of their footsteps he opened the heavy door leading to the clubroom and admitted them.

The men in the room were taken by surprise, but they submitted quietly to arrest, and in a few moments the procession started for the police station.

The news of the raid spread quickly, and the police and prisoners were followed to Oak Street by a big crowd. It was thought that Michael Callahan was arrested again, and there was much excitement over it in Park Row.

The prisoners were formed in line in the police station and their pedigrees were taken. Then most of them were sent to the cells. Michael Callahan, who accompanied them to the police station, secured the release of several on bail. Daniel T. Gillen of 197 Elm Street, who sold the poker chips in the clubroom, was charged with being the proprietor of the game.

The Typo-Tele Club is regularly incorporated and received a charter from the State on Jan. 31, 1895. Its membership is mainly composed of compositors and telegraph operators.

Michael Callahan was indignant over the raid.

"I wouldn't have a club on my premises that was not strictly honorable," he said. "I couldn't afford to have a regular gambling place over my saloon, now that the police are pounding me. This club is all right. It has a charter from the State, and I don't see that the police can do anything. They've made a mistake this time."

ANOTHER RECORD FOR APRIL.

The Mercury at Midday Yesterday Stood at 83—Near Zero in Montana.

Another heat record for April weather was established yesterday in New-York. The previous highest score made by any April 17 within the ken of the Weather Bureau was that of 1891, when the temperature record was 69°. That was equaled in the early morn of yesterday, and when the sun came up in an unclouded blaze and rolled back the thin mist which had hung over the city the heat became exceedingly uncomfortable, and toward noon it was so intense as to be oppressive.

The temperature reached its highest point at midday, when 83° was recorded by the official observers in the Weather Bureau on the top of the Manhattan Building. On the street it was much hotter, some street thermometers registering as high as 92°.

It was much cooler during the evening, the mercury sinking from 71° at 4 P. M. to 65° at 6 P. M. Three hours later it had dropped to 58°, and at 10 P. M. the mercury stood at 56°.

The average temperature for the day was 72°, that for the corresponding date of last year, 44°.

"Partly cloudy, with local showers and stationary temperature," was the official prediction made by the Weather Bureau late last night for the weather in this locality to-day. Mr. Dunn is the authority for the statement that the worst is over, that the hot wave has about exhausted its energies, and that the cooler airs of the west will be blowing about the city to-night, and that Sunday will be cool and pleasant.

East of the Mississippi the weather was generally warm yesterday, but west of that stream the conditions were different. At Denver, Col., the temperature was 34° at 8 A. M., and in Bismarck it was 6° below the freezing point, while in Havre, Mon., the mercury registered only 6° above zero.

Peary Is Going North Again.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Navy Department is making a great mystery over its action in detaching Civil Engineer R. E. Peary from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and placing him on waiting orders. It was said yesterday that the order had been issued at Lieut. Peary's request, and that he gave no reason in his application. To-day, however, it was learned that Lieut. Peary contemplates another exploring expedition, and had so informed the department, but for some reason it was desired to keep this information secret.

Fell in the Lake in a Fit.

Kate Ryan, thirty years old, while walking on the path beside the lake at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, had a fit, and fell into the water. Several boys who witnessed the accident called to Policeman McFarland, and he rescued the woman. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, and later in the day to her home, in Flushing Avenue.

Fire and Attempted Suicide.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Fire did about $2,000 damage this morning to the Clifton House, Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue. After a panic of the employes and guests had been averted, J. Husted of Ridge Farm, Ill., was discovered unconscious in his room, which was filled with gas. He will probably recover. A letter found in his room stated that he intended to kill himself because of ill-health.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.
—Adv.

GREATER NEW-YORK SURE

MR. PLATT DECLARES EMPHATICALLY THAT THE BILL WILL PASS.

Denies that Any Deal Has Been Made with Mayor Wurster for the Bridge Concession—Says that Miller, Odell, and Saxton, Being Candidates for Governor, Would Have Better Stood for Union than Seek Brooklyn Favor.

Refreshed by his trip to the South, Mr. Platt was again at his desk in his office, 49 Broadway, yesterday, and greeted his callers with his customary cordiality. He had many visitors, among whom were some of the leaders of the Republican Party.

A conference between Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Platt occupied the time between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. That the results were highly satisfactory to both was demonstrated by the pleasantness with which they greeted their friends afterward.

Mr. Platt was visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES late in the afternoon. He was in a talkative mood, and seemed delighted with the political outlook and matters at Albany.

"Mr. Platt," said the reporter, "there is a rumor that there has been a 'deal' made with Mayor Wurster, and that in consideration of indorsing the proposition to grant to the elevated road the right of way over the Brooklyn Bridge, the Greater New-York bill is to be defeated."

"I have heard of this rumor, and I authorize you to say that there is absolutely no truth whatever in it," replied Mr. Platt. "The Greater New-York bill will not only not be killed, but we feel perfectly confident that it will be passed by the Assembly next Tuesday without a struggle.

"Mr. Lauterbach has just left my office," continued Mr. Platt, "and we are both certain that the Greater New-York bill will go through easily on Tuesday, notwithstanding the opposition of Warner Miller, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Lieut. Gov. Saxton."

"To what do you attribute the opposition of these gentlemen?"

"Each of these gentlemen desires the nomination for Governor, and they all are doing this as a bait for the Brooklyn delegates," said Mr. Platt. "I cannot understand what they are thinking about. Everybody will concede that I am at least always consistent. Mr. Saxton was the first who saw fit to jump away from us for the Brooklyn delegation, but I don't think it will help him. And now Mr. Miller and Mr. Odell have followed. They had much better have remained with us, they will find, I think. When I start, I fight it through consistently and squarely.

"To my trip to Florida, I went for a vacation, and enjoyed twelve days of freedom from politics. I did not even talk politics while away."

"How does the Morton Presidential candidacy stand in the South?" asked the reporter.

"While, as I said, I discarded politics altogether on the trip, I found that Morton's chances with Southern Republicans were very good. Morton is all right in the South.

"You may quote me as predicting that the Greater New-York bill will go through easily next Tuesday. Messrs. Saxton, Miller, and Odell cannot stop it. I am surprised at their action. I always considered them shrewd politicians. Can they have lost their cunning? They surely had much more to gain by remaining with us. But we will win without them just the same. The bill cannot be killed."

Mr. Lauterbach was next visited, and he was asked as to the report that he personally had made a deal with Mayor Wurster by which the Greater New-York bill was to be killed for the elevated railroad privileges over the bridge.

"Stuff and nonsense," emphatically remarked Mr. Lauterbach. "There is not a word of truth in it. There has been no deal, and there will be no deal. That will be proved conclusively next Tuesday by the passage of the bill. It will go through without any trouble, we are confident. I had a long conference with Mr. Platt a short time ago, and we have no cause for fear. Everything is going along serenely."

WILL PASS, SAYS MR. HACKETT.

Mr. Sheehan Declares Tammany Men Will Use Their Own Judgment.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the Greater New-York bill would surely pass.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, said there had been no conference or caucus of the Tammany leaders with the Tammany men in the Assembly on the subject of the Greater New-York bill. He said the Assemblymen would use their own judgment in voting on the bill.

The general impression among the Tammany men here is that unless conditions change within the next two days the Tammany Assemblymen will vote against it.

ARE WAITING FOR ORDERS.

Legislators Uncertain How They Will Vote on Union.

ALBANY, April 17.—Until the Assemblymen get orders from the men that own them, all predictions as to the fate of the Greater New-York bill are worthless.

Some consider the measure dead. Others hold precisely the contrary opinion.

The friends of the bill expect that the Tammany Assemblymen will get orders from their district leaders during the Sunday recess, and come back prepared to repass the bill as soon as it shall be handed down by Speaker Fish.

The Speaker has had the bill since the Senate repassed it two days ago. He will probably lay it before the Assembly Tuesday. The fight, if there shall be one, will take place at that time.

The Republicans cannot pass the bill unaided. When it was under consideration in the Assembly before, sixty-three Republicans voted for it. Some have changed; the precise number cannot be told, because there are so many non-committal members.

It requires 76 votes to repass it, and, obviously, the only possible way to secure that number is to "put on the screws" and make it a caucus measure.

This cannot be done, because the caucus committee will not call a caucus for the purpose. There are six members of this committee. They are Nixon of Chautauqua, Sherer of Albany, O'Grady of Monroe, Adler of New-York, De Graw of Brooklyn, and Cutler of Rockland. Nixon, Sherer, Cutler, and De Graw are opposed to the caucus.

"I do not say that I shall vote against the bill," said Mr. Cutler to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but I will not favor holding any caucus. Others on the committee who will vote for the bill will not ask a caucus, and accordingly the bill cannot be made a party measure."

There are twenty-seven Tammany Assemblymen. With their support the requisite number of votes would be on hand. Some of them say, with perfect frankness, that they do not know how they will vote until they confer with their leaders.

Estimates have been made of the number of votes which Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee and Warner Miller can control. If they can influence ten of the sixty-three Republicans who supported the bill before to change their attitude, it is apparent that the margin in favor of repassage will be very small, even if Tammany goes against it, or fails to give its almost solid support, then the bill is as good as dead.

The Greater New-York is more the football of politicians to-day than it ever was, and if it fails, it will be due largely to a few men who are willing to kill it to win support of Brooklyn politicians for their own ambitions.

JOHN STETSON IS DEAD.

Well Known as a Theatrical Manager and in Business Life.

BOSTON, April 17.—John Stetson, the well-known theatrical manager, died shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Stetson began business life in Boston in a theatrical printing house. He made and saved money, and soon began to branch into many lines of trade, becoming a banker and broker, theatrical manager, and eventually proprietor of the Globe Theatre, which he built, and which was burned a few years ago. On its site now stands a magnificent office building.

Mr. Stetson years ago was the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York, and was then rated as a millionaire.

While he was in New-York he met Kate Stokes, at that time one of the most famous circus riders in the world. He married her, and soon returned to Boston, where, in the fashionable Back Bay District, they made their home.

Mr. Stetson in recent years had not been active in theatrical business.

DOWNFALL OF A BROKER.

Dowd Says He Thought He Was in a Vacant House—Was Fired At.

Jay Dowd, 377 Fourth Avenue, who, until five years ago, was a member of the Consolidated Exchange and a prosperous broker, was held in the Yorkville Court yesterday as a suspicious person.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Dowd, who says he had no place to sleep, went into the area of what he thought was a vacant house, in East Twenty-fifth Street.

When he entered the basement, he heard somebody moving on the upper floor. Convinced that the place was occupied, he hastened out, and was clambering over a back-yard fence when a woman screamed, and a moment later bullets flew about his ears. He ran into an extension of George N. Shipsey's house, at 64 Lexington Avenue, and was found by the police trying to crawl under an ice chest.

Dowd's lawyer said he would prove by competent witnesses that his client was an honest man. He was told by the Court to have the witnesses on hand to-day.

"I am in hard luck," Dowd said. "I've been in good circumstances, and my checks have been honored for more than $40,000. I have run behind all around lately, and when I left home yesterday my landlord said I must have my rent arrears when I came back at night or I wouldn't get in. I couldn't raise it. I bethought me of this house, that has been vacant for a long time. So I went in and was intending to spend the rest of the night there. I heard some one walking overhead, and so I rushed out. I had no sooner reached the yard than some woman screamed, and a second afterward a shower of bullets whistled around me. My only thought was to escape, and so I ran into the first place available."

Dowd was committed in $500 bail.

WEAK OPPOSITION TO REGULARS.

A Few Stock Exchange Brokers Meet and Nominate Officers.

Brokers in opposition to the regular ticket for officers of the Stock Exchange made a slim showing yesterday at the meeting called to hear the report from their Nominating Committee. The meeting did not draw one-half the attendance which had gathered previously for opposition purposes.

It had been decided by the committee to indorse the regular nominations for President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the following regular candidates for places on the Governing Committee: W. B. Dickerman, H. K. Pomroy, James McGovern, and C. W. Maury for four years, and W. B. Lawrence for three years.

The substitutions proposed were in the list of candidates for the Governing Committee for four years, as follows: W. P. Paulding in place of F. T. Adams; E. Popper in place of Daniel Chauncey; C. I. Hudson in place of A. M. Cahoone; W. P. Smith in place of A. Wolff, Jr.; E. Randolph in place of George R. Sheldon, and H. S. Redmond in place of R. P. Doremus.

BITTEN BY HIS OWN BULLDOG.

"Terror" Was Shot While Holding Fast to His Master's Nose.

Henry Balzar of the Twenty-ninth Ward owned a fighting bulldog named Terror. When Mr. Balzar returned home Thursday night he jumped from his carriage, near the dog's kennel. The bulldog jumped at him and bit Mr. Balzar's throat. The dog then caught Mr. Balzar by the nose and held fast. Mr. Balzar screamed, and his brother, Adam, ran to the rescue. The dog held on, and Adam Balzar had to shoot the dog while it was clinging to Henry's nose. Mr. Balzar was carried into the house unconscious.

A physician was summoned. He dressed the injured man's wounds, and says they will heal without causing blood poisoning or hydrophobia, as the dog was not mad.

Mr. Balzar had forgotten to speak to the dog before jumping from the carriage, and the dog, it is believed, mistook him for a stranger.

Corea Is to Borrow from Russia.

YOKOHAMA, April 17.—The Corean Envoy to Japan has gone to Russia under the authority of the King of Corea to negotiate a loan of $8,000,000, giving as security the Corean Province of Hamgying.

A Fatal Baseball Accident.

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 17.—James W. Mair of Poinette, Wis., a student of Monmouth College, in attempting to catch a fly ball in a game of baseball last Saturday, ran into another player, causing injuries which terminated in his death here last night.

Two Challenges for America's Cup.

LONDON, April 17.—The Field, in its issue tomorrow, will say that two challenges for the America's Cup are afoot. It adds that neither challenge relates to the Meteor, the new yacht building for the German Emperor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—William Osborne, believed to be an ex-convict, was discovered Thursday in the attic of a small county schoolhouse near Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. One of the schoolboys saw him and a panic ensued in the school. He was surrounded by burglar's tools and plunder from various houses in the towns. Mysterious robberies have occurred frequently in that locality in the last three months. Osborne made his escape, but was captured later in a swamp. A loaded revolver was found in his pocket.

—Charles Hass, a traveling salesman for H. C. Higginson, plaster manufacturer at Newburg, N. Y., died suddenly at 1 o'clock yesterday morning while seated in a chair in the lobby of the American House in Cleveland. He had said during the day that he was suffering from asthma. His home was 707 Ninth Street, Philadelphia. He was fifty-five years old.

—Ex-Postmaster Richard Andrews of Gaines, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenic. He was $600 short in his accounts as Highway Commissioner and had been called to account by his bondsman. He was a merchant in Gaines for thirty years.

BURDEN ROBBERS CAUGHT

FORMER SERVANTS OF THE FAMILY ARRESTED IN LONDON.

Police Find a Big Lot of Diamonds in Their Lodgings, and It Is Believed All the Jewels Stolen in This City Last December Will Be Recovered—Shrewdness of a Lapidary, Perhaps, Led to the Capture—Mrs. Burden's Story.

LONDON, April 17.—Two men giving their names as Dunlop and Turner and describing themselves as "gentlemen servants," were arraigned in the Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday, charged with having in their possession twenty-eight diamonds, aggregating £3,000 in value, for which they were unable to give any satisfactory account.

Dunlop said they had got the diamonds from an old Hebrew in Halton Garden. Turner said he was last employed by a gentleman in New-York, and had left that situation in February last. The men were remanded for a week without bail.

Police Inspector Froest searched the lodgings of the men, and found there jewelry worth £30,000. It is pretty clearly established that the jewels are the proceeds of the robbery of the residence of I. Townsend Burden, in New-York, in December last.

Inspector Froest said to-day that he had often seen Dunlop and Turner within the last few days in the neighborhood of Bond Street. From their dress, manner, and general appearance he thought there was something suspicious about them, and yesterday he and Inspector Hare determined to ascertain their character. He had not expected, however, to find the Burden robbers, and, as a matter of fact, had no description of them.

The circumstances were that he and Inspector Hare virtually seized them without any particular pretext, and searched them in the street. They found two packets of diamonds in Dunlop's breast pocket, and, after locking their prisoners up, went to their lodgings, where they found £30,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds, many of the gems being loose stones, a quantity of which were contained in chamois leather belts.

Inspectors Froest and Hare believe they have secured the entire proceeds of the Burden robbery, and a claim for the reward has been sent by them to Mr. Burden's solicitors.

Dunlop and Turner on Wednesday visited the establishment of Streeter & Co., jewelers and lapidaries, at 18 New Bond Street, and offered several gems for sale. Mr. Streeter recognized the value of the stones and noticed that some of them had been removed from settings. He suggested that the gems be cleaned, which would enable him to better appraise their value. Dunlop and Turner agreed to have the stones cleaned, and a meeting was arranged between them and Mr. Streeter for yesterday.

These facts and the ignorance

in March. Immediately after the robbery we informed Mr. Morgan, in London, giving him a description of the jewels, but had heard absolutely nothing from him of the two servants after they left Dublin some time ago. At any rate, we were not sure that they were the thieves.

"The detectives suspected Dunlap and Turner from the first. One night Detective Sergeant Evanhoe took Turner out for a walk, in the course of which they went to a hotel and had a good many drinks. The detective had endeavored, without success, to stupefy him with liquor and extract a confession. Turner, when he returned, was in a rage. He seemed virtuously indignant, and declared that he had been insulted. He declared his intention of leaving, and sailed for England the next day. Mr. Burden did not want him to go, but the detectives, though they subjected him to a rigid search, could find nothing to cause his detention.

"Early in March Dunlap grew restless, and said to Mr. Burden, 'I don't like to live in America. I'm tired of the blooming country. I'm going back to England.' We tried to persuade him to stay until we were ready to leave for Europe, but he said that the London season would then be over, and he could not get a job. He gave us two weeks' notice, and at the expiration of that time left. Instead of returning to England, however, he staid about town more than a week, being shadowed by detectives all the while. He left March 28, sailing on the Campania for Queenstown.

"It was noticeable that on his return voyage he occupied alone the best stateroom in the second cabin, while on his trip over he shared an inferior sleeping apartment in the second cabin with three others. He met Turner at Queenstown, and both went to Dublin, where they were lost track of, and not heard of again until this incident.

"When we reflect on the actions of these two men on the night of the burglary it is very easy to explain the whole affair. My son William was ill that evening. He occupied a room on the second floor. Dunlap, who was usually very reserved, unbent that evening, and exhibited great sympathy for William, bringing him ice water, and taking care that he did not leave the room. The only other persons in the house were the kitchen maid and the second footman, Henry, who was asleep up stairs, and Turner. One of the servants, returning to the house at 11 o'clock, found Turner just coming in. He said he had gone out for some quinine pills. Dunlap, too, had been out to mail a letter, though it was against the rules for them to leave the house at night. The natural conclusion is that they procured the jewels and disposed of them to a confederate outside."

The description given of the Burden jewels stolen, with the value of each piece, was as follows:

Diamond necklace	$30,000
Diamond tiara	7,000
Three diamond rings	3,000
Emerald and diamond ring	2,000
Black pearl, set with diamond	2,000
Three diamond bracelets	6,550
One ruby and two diamond rings	1,000
Sapphire and diamond ring	1,200
Two turquoise rings	300
Turquoise necklace	600
Sapphire pin	500
Diamond set watch, with diamond bow	1,400
Gold and sapphire chain	500
Two enamelled heart pins, set with diamonds	300
Two diamond hairpins	1,000
Lady's gold watch, with raised letters "E. B. B."	80
Open face gold watch	250
Pearl pin	400
Leather purse, containing $300	300
Total	$57,280

The trinkets taken from Mr. Burden's safe were described as follows:

Pearl scarfpin	$400
Heavy gold watch chain	250
Three other scarfpins	350
Total	$1,000

Nearly all the jewels were locked in Mrs. Burden's safe in her bedroom. The safe was a small, old-fashioned affair, with an ordinary lock. Mrs. Burden usually hid the key of the safe.

The Burdens during the opera season occupied their box on Friday nights. The robbery occurred one Friday night while they were at the opera. The only member of the family left at home was William Burden, the son. He slept on the same floor where the robbery was committed. He retired at 10:30 o'clock that night, and soon afterward heard some one moving about in his father's room. He supposed that it was one of the servants. The rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burden adjoined. When the Burdens returned from the opera they found the doors of both rooms locked from the inside.

Mr. Burden finally got into his room, and then let Mrs. Burden into her room. Pieces of clothing were strewn about the room and the bureau drawers had been ransacked. The door of Mrs. Burden's safe was open and her jewels missing. The safe door had evidently been opened with a key. The alarm was given, and the house lighted from cellar to garret. Police were summoned, and a big crowd gathered in front of the house. Mr. Burden did not discover until the next morning that his safe had also been opened.

The first theory advanced was that the thieves had entered the house by way of the back yard. An extension from the Burden house is directly under a hall window of the Hotel Brunswick, and an alleged French Count staying at the hotel was arrested for implication in the robbery. A reward of $10,000 brought forth communications from all sorts of cranks and amateur detectives.

WHAT CAPT. O'BRIEN SAYS.

Police, He Declares, Held All Along the Robbery Was by Servants.

Capt. O'Brien, in command of the Detective Bureau in this city, was evidently greatly nettled over the fact that the diamond thieves had been arrested without his intervention. When he was asked on Thursday about a report published in a morning newspaper that the mystery of the Burden robbery had been solved and the two thieves arrested, he said emphatically that there was absolutely no truth in the story.

When he was asked yesterday about the arrest of Dunlop and Turner by the London police, he admitted that he knew nothing about it except what he had seen in the papers. He said, later in the day, that he might have a story to tell about the robbery after he had received official confirmation of the arrest of the men. The Scotland Yard authorities had evidently ignored the New-York Detective Bureau, and, contrary to the usual custom, had not informed Capt. O'Brien of the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the diamonds. No reason for this could be given by Capt. O'Brien, and as the Scotland Yard authorities had not notified him of the arrest, he cabled to the authorities for a confirmation of the report.

Capt. O'Brien issued a lengthy statement last evening, detailing the movements of his detectives, who have never given up working on the case. Though confident of the servants' guilt, they could not prove it. Descriptions of the men and the jewels were sent to all the large cities in the United States and Europe. Dunlop and Turner were kept under surveillance until their departure.

After Dunlop had sailed, one of the maids in Mrs. Burden's employ learned some facts which made her suspicious of Dunlop's honesty, and she told Mrs. Burden. When Capt. O'Brien was informed of what the girl had learned, he wrote to the Scotland Yark authorities, asking them to look out for Dunlop and Turner, and to place them under surveillance. This letter has not yet reached its destination, so that the arrest of Dunlop and Turner was not accomplished by reason of information given by the police of this city.

In addition to a full description of the stolen jewels being sent to the Scotland Yard people immediately after the robbery, the police authorities were also requested to look up the antecedents of all the English servants who had been employed in the Burden household. Nothing came of this investigation.

Capt. O'Brien was so doubtful about the arrest of the men that he telephoned to Mr. Burden, asking him if it were true. Mr. Burden replied that he had received two cablegrams from London confirming the news. Shortly before noon, Mr. Burden called at Police Headquarters and had a long conference with Capt. O'Brien. The result of it was that Detective Sergeant McCauley appeared before Recorder Goff with Mr. Burden, who made formal application for warrants for the arrest of Dunlop and Turner. The warrants were issued and placed in the hands of Detective Sergeant McCauley, District Attorney Fellows, at the instance of the Recorder, sent a dispatch to Gov. Morton, asking him to request Secretary Olney to communicate with Ambassador Bayard, and to request him to ask the British authorities to hold the prisoners until the arrival of officers with the necessary extradition papers. It is probable that Detective Sergeants McCauley and Evanhoe will be sent to London to bring the prisoners back to this country, when their extradition is granted by the British authorities. It is not believed that the necessary papers can be prepared and receive the proper signatures in time to enable the officers to sail before next Wednesday, when they may leave on the steamship Paris of the American Line.

A curious fact in connection with the investigation of the robbery came out yesterday. Two weeks ago Mr. Burden went to Capt. O'Brien and told him that one of the women servants had made what he said was a confession to him. This woman said the jewels had been stolen by the footman, Turner, and that he had kept them in the house for some time after the robbery, concealed in a hum. Capt. O'Brien investigated the story, and reported to Mr. Burden that there was nothing in it.

"I have only this to say about the case," remarked Capt. O'Brien last night, "it goes to show that the police view that the robbery was committed from the inside was correct. The job could not have been done without collusion from the inside, which proves what the police are constantly pointing out, that there is more danger to rich people from persons in their employ than from all the professional thieves in the country working on the outside. Neglect on the part of employers to investigate the references of their servants frequently produces such results, as in the Burden case.

"Four times the value of the Burden jewels was expended by the police all over this country in endeavoring to secure information about the robbery from channels which reveal the doings of professional thieves, and without the slightest result. However, the thieves have been caught, and I am heartily glad. Their capture by somebody was all we cared about."

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WORK ON THE CAPITOL SUSPENDED.

An Adroit Scheme in Support of the Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, April 17.—Work on the construction of the Capitol was shut down to-night, and the 850 workmen were notified that there would be no further employment for them until the Legislature shall have passed and the Governor approved the bill appropriating $310,000 for continuing work on the eastern approach and western staircase by day's labor.

The reason for this shut-down is apparent. The session of the Legislature is drawing rapidly to a close, and it might happen that the Capitol appropriation might get lost in the final shuffle. It got stuck in the Senate yesterday, with indications that it might stay there for some days to come.

By turning 850 men loose upon 200 legislators the legislators might be induced to overlook their little differences over the measure and for self-preservation and peace of mind pass any kind of a bill. The men have been turned loose, and there is now no fear among the Republican politicians but that they will bring about favorable action.

The plan was hatched last night and this morning. George W. Aldridge, the State Superintendent of Public Works, who runs Republican politics in Monroe and keeps a patronizing watch over the Capitol job as one of the Commissioners appointed to complete it, remained in town to-day and put up the job for closing down work.

The plan was worked through Secretary Smith of the commission, who telegraphed to Lieut. Gov. Saxton at Clyde and to State Engineer Adams at Utica. They, with Superintendent Aldridge, are a majority of the Capitol Commission, and, as all three voted to shut down, the plan was adopted.

The Lieutenant Governor suggested that before action was taken Secretary Smith should communicate with Gov. Morton. This Mr. Smith did, but the Governor told him that he could not do anything until the Legislature should authorize a further appropriation.

Controller Roberts says there are several thousand dollars remaining to the credit of the commission. This sum will be sufficient for the retention of the political appointees in their positions until the new appropriation shall be available.

COURT OF APPEALS RELIEF.

The Lexow Bill Causes a Little Debate in the Senate.

ALBANY, April 17.—Senator Lexow's bill limiting appeals to the Court of Appeals caused a brief debate in the Senate to-day. Senator Lexow said there must either be a limitation of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals or there must be a second division of that court. The bill would relieve the congested condition of the calendar.

Senator McCarren offered an amendment exempting negligence cases from the operation of the bill.

Senator Cantor said the bill could not pass the Legislature without amendment, "for the great railroad corporations are against it, and you know the power they can exercise over impending legislation."

Senator Lexow said the law in negligence cases was well settled, yet 25 per cent. of the cases on the calendar of the Court of Appeals are negligence causes.

The bill was advanced to third reading, after the amendment was defeated.

Ballot Law Bill Goes Over.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Raines bill proposing amendments to the general ballot law came to the House for concurrence to-day. Mr. Robbins asked that the bill be read, but objection was made by Mr. Finn, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Notes at the Capitol.

—The Senate bill making it a misdemeanor for unauthorized persons to wear the badge of a military order of foreign nations has passed the House.

—It is understood that Gov. Morton will sign the Racing bill indorsed and pressed by the State racing associations.

—The House has passed Senator Lexow's bill defining the duties of the East River Bridge Commissioners.

—The House has passed the Senate bill authorizing Brooklyn to issue $100,000 bonds for park purposes.

—The House has adopted the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment April 30.

—The House has passed the Saunders book law amendments.

Mexico Lines Bought.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—Henry A. Butters, capitalist, reached this city at a late hour last night, direct from the City of Mexico. Butters left here last February with the intention of closing a transaction whereby the street railway lines of the City of Mexico would be brought under his control and converted into electric lines. He has purchased 150 miles of road and will proceed at once to overhaul the property and operate it by electricity. Butters is backed by a London syndicate. When seen by a reporter, he said:

"I succeeded in buying up the entire street railway system of the City of Mexico, or, rather, I bought all the lines in the city, for there was no system. Some were mule lines, some used goats, and others steam locomotives. There were in all 150 miles of road. The purchases were made in the interest of a syndicate of London and South African capitalists.

"When in Africa, I was instrumental in buying up a large number of roads in the Transvaal and turning them into electric lines. I saw at a glance when I visited Mexico last Fall that the same thing could be done there. Coal is $20 a ton in Mexico. All coal is imported. Recently the municipality began the construction of a tunnel to drain the city. Mexico has never been a healthy place, on account of the bad drainage. This tunnel will be completed at a cost of $13,000,000. I bought the right to use water after it had been drained from the valley. The city is very high, but is surrounded by mountains. The fall of water will give enough power to make a 10,000 horse power electric current—more than enough to run the entire street-car system and enable us to sell power to others for general use."

THE RACING LAW STANDS

IT IS UPHELD BY APPELLATE DIVISION OF SUPREME COURT.

Westchester Racing Association Officers Were Not Guilty of Contriving and Conducting a Lottery or Bookmaking—Justice Rumsey's Strong Decision Concurred in by His Associates—Peter De Lacy Receives Another Set-Back.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down decisions in the cases made against Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, and Joseph Sturgis, a clerk for Orlando Jones, a layer of odds. These cases were made by agreement to test the constitutionality of the Gray-Percy Racing law, under which racing was conducted last year. Justice Rumsey writes the decision affirming the action of Justice Ingraham of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in discharging the accused, holding that they were not guilty of contriving and conducting a lottery (Lawrence's case) and bookmaking, (Sturgis's case,) as charged in the complaints. These were generally understood to have been made at the instance of the notorious gambler, Peter De Lacy, through his counsel, Benjamin Steinhardt, though theoretically the attorney represented the Anti-Gambling League. The decision also sustains in every way the constitutionality of the Gray-Percy law.

The other Justices unanimously concur in the opinion of Justice Rumsey. The people have the option of taking the case to the Court of Appeals for final judgment.

Justice Rumsey decides emphatically that the conducting of a race meeting, at which there is a race for a purse, prize, or premium, as in the case of the Withers Stakes, which was used as a test, is not a lottery. In his opinion, after reciting at length the undisputed facts as to the case, he says as to the point at issue:

If, by the first warrant, which accuses the relator of a violation of Section 323 of the Penal Code, it was intended to charge that by taking part in establishing this race, he was guilty of contriving or assisting in contriving a lottery, with Section 323 of the Penal Code and subsequent section, that contention clearly cannot be maintained. A lottery is defined by the Penal Code to be a scheme for the distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or agreed to pay a valuable compensation for the chance. The essential quality of a lottery is that the distribution of the prize shall depend entirely upon chance, and that so far as possible, if the lottery is honestly conducted, no other element whatever shall enter in. There certainly is a wide distinction between the wager of money upon the result of any game and the purchase of shares in a lottery.

To a certain extent, it may be said that what is called chance enters into the result of any game, even the game of chess, and that nothing which is the result of a contest or competition is decided without some other element entering into it than the mere skill of the persons who take part in the contest. Everybody recognizes that in a baseball game, or a game of football, or in running or walking races, the result depends not alone upon the skill and strength and agility of the competitors, but upon numerous incidents which may or may not occur, and whose occurrence depends upon something which nobody can predict, and which, so far as human knowledge is concerned, have no reason for existing. This is chance, pure and simple, but yet the result of those games cannot in any just sense be said to be a lottery. The distinction we apprehend to be that in a lottery no other element is intended to enter into the distribution than pure chance, while in the result of other contests which are forbidden under the act against betting or gaming other elements enter, and the element of chance, although necessarily taken into consideration, may be, and is, confined to a very considerable extent by skill, careful preparation, and foresight of the competitors. It is quite clear that the law has always recognized the distinction between betting upon horse races and the establishment of lotteries. Horse racing was forbidden by law as early as 1802. (1 R. L., 222.) The same statute forbids raffling. In a subsequent statute in the same book regulated lotteries to the extent even of requiring managers to take an oath to faithfully perform the duties which devolved upon them in that capacity. (1 R. L., 270.)

When the Statutes were adopted all these laws were rearranged and the statute against betting and gaming was put by itself, that against lottery was entirely a different statute, and following that was an article regulating the racing of horses, so that it was quite clear that at that time the lawmakers did not regard the crimes as identical, but understood that they were different crimes and required different definitions and treatment. The same state of affairs is to be found in the Penal Code, which recognizes the distinction which has always existed between bets and wagers upon any game of skill or chance and the establishment of lotteries or the selling of lottery tickets. It is quite clear that the lawmakers have always had in mind the distinction between lotteries and running horses for stakes. This distinction has been established by the courts. (Reilly vs. Gray, 7 Hun, 402.) We do not mean to say that it may not be practicable to so plan a device to distribute money by means of some chance in which the result of a horse may be an element, that the scheme may be obnoxious to the prohibition of the statute regarding lotteries, as was held in the case of Irving vs. Britton, 8 Misc., 201. All that we decide now is that upon the facts shown in this case the defendant cannot be said to have been guilty of the acts which are forbidden by those sections of the Penal Code prohibiting lotteries.

Neither is he guilty of poolselling or bookmaking within Section 351 of the Penal Code. The only thing of which he can be guilty under the facts in aiding and abetting racing of horses for a stake or wager or reward, as forbidden by Sections 251 and 352 of that law.

* * *

It will be seen, therefore, that the sole question presented is whether that portion of the law of 1895 which permits upon the tracks of racing organizations, organized pursuant to it, the running of horses for a purse, prize, or premium contributed by the association, is obnoxious to the Constitution. That section prescribes that no lottery, poolselling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling shall hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and the question to be decided is whether the act which has been done by the defendant comes within the prohibited acts.

* * *

The law of 1895 clearly legalizes the running of horses for purses which are contributed by the associations upon whose tracks the race is to take place, but which are not contributed by the persons who participate in the race. If that is gambling, then the law is obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution and cannot be sustained, and it does not protect the relator.

After discussing at length the intent of the framers of the Constitution, as shown by the debates in the convention, and the action of the Legislature in passing laws to make the inhibition operative, and defining what is a prize or premium to be raced for, he says that by no legal reasoning can the so-called gambling contribute to a premium in which he has no proprietary interest after the contribution. It is merely a payment for the privilege of competing for a prize. Then the Justice concludes by saying:

We are not inclined to limit unduly the meaning of this provision of the Constitution, which we regard as highly beneficial, and which was undoubtedly greatly needed. Neither ought we to do so, but in construing it we must adopt the meaning of terms as they had been understood to exist, and should give to the words used in it their ordinary and usual significance—no more and no less. Thus construing these words, we are quite clear that they do not forbid the act of which the relator here was accused, and that so much of Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895 as gives to corporations organized under Section 5 the right to have race meetings, and to contribute purses, prizes, or premiums, to be contested for at those races by the owners of horses, is constitutional. As the acts of the relator are authorized by this law, he is protected by it, and he was not guilty of any violation of Section 352 of the Penal Code, because that statute expressly excludes from its prohibition racing for a reward, when it is allowed by special act.

Therefore the order discharging the relator was not erroneous and must be affirmed.

In the Sturgis case, the Court holds that his recording of bets made by his employer, Jones, was not bookmaking, nor the occupying of any place upon the grounds for the purpose of recording bets and wagers. He walked up and down, following his employer, who made the bets, and simply recorded them as they were made. He occupied no place with books, papers, and apparatus or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording bets and wagers contrary to the provisions of the statute law. His act was one punishable under Section 351, "except when another penalty was provided for it by law." This was clearly done in giving a person the right to recover the value of the wager by a civil suit against the party making the wager, and the law specifically provides that this penalty is exclusive of all other penalties prescribed by law. Of this provision Justice Rumsey says.

If that act is effected, there is no question that it relieves the relator from the penalty imposed by Section 351 of the Penal Code for the acts which he did; and takes it out of the list of crimes, and prescribes for it only a civil penalty, so that he could not be indicted for doing it. Upon an examination of the provision it is clear in the first place that it does not authorize or allow betting or wagering. On the contrary, it prescribes a penalty for it, and therefore to that extent it certainly is not obnoxious to the Constitutional prohibition.

The duty of the Legislature was to pass appropriate laws to prevent the offenses aimed at. It was for them to say what laws were appropriate for that purpose, and when they have exercised their discretion in that regard, the courts are not at liberty to put themselves in the place of the Legislature, and say that as some other penalty might be more effective in preventing the act, therefore the prescribed penalty is not appropriate. (Cooley Const. Lim. 48-50.)

The whole matter was within the control of the Legislature. So long as it passed no law to permit or authorize the making of bets or wagers, it was at liberty to do whatever it saw fit by way of preventing them. It might make them crimes, or it might content itself with imposing civil liabilities for them. But whatever it saw fit to do in the matter was clearly within its own discretion and cannot be reviewed by the courts.

It is not necessary for us to consider whether the provisions of Section 17 of Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895 are as effective as some other penalties might be to prevent the acts forbidden by the Constitution. All that we can say is that it was within the discretion of the Legislature to say to what extent they would go in preventing an act when done under certain circumstances, and when they have exercised their discretion the courts have nothing to do with the way in which it has been done.

Taking this view of the case, as we must, our conclusion must be that the acts of Sturgis, which were the subject of the penalty prescribed by Section 17 of Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895, were subject to no other penalty because the statute makes that penalty exclusive, and therefore he was not guilty of a crime, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer in discharging him from imprisonment was right, and its order must be affirmed.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

A Good Card for the Opening of the Bennings Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Racing under the management of the newly organized Washington Jockey Club begins at the Bennings track here to-day. A large party of New-York people are here for the opening of the meeting, the entries for the opening day's racing being as follows:

First Race—Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Factotum	124	Kennel	121
Kinglet	124	Margrave	118
The Sage	121	Premier	109
Allen L.	121	Septour	109
Will Elliott	121	Article	106
Halton	121	Intermission	104

Second Race—Half a mile. For two-year-olds.

Joe Heyman	107	Marsh Harrier	100
Lizzie B. H.	106	Our Rose	98
Bronx	105	Wandering Willie	98
Bragalone	100	Gridley	95
Sanguine	100	Her Own	95
Plush V.	100	Privateer	95

Third Race—Blue and Gray Handicap; six furlongs.

Buckrene	117	Palmerston	102
Hawarden	108	Banwell	102
Hurlingham	106	Mrs. Stuart	98
Paladin	106	Kallirhoe	95
Roundsman	104		

Fourth Race—One mile.

Ed Kearny	112	Van Brunt	106
Watchman	109	Grellan	106
Shelly Tuttle	107	Mello	101
Clarus	107	Miss Kittie	101
Restraint	107	Grisk	96

Fifth Race—Steeplchase; about two miles.

May Blossom	157	Mill Boy	149
Richards	152	*April Fool	137
Mars Chan	152		

*Doubtful.

Brooklyn's Horse Show.

The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club announces two new special classes for its forthcoming horse show. One is a prize of $50 for pairs of harness horses not under 14 hands and not over 15.2 hands, suitable for a lady. To be shown before an appropriate vehicle, horses to count 60 per cent. and appointments 40 per cent. Ladies to drive. Professionals barred. The other competition is a prize of $50 for the first and $25 to the second for polo ponies, not to exceed 14.1 hands. To be shown with mallet and ball. Conformation, manners, speed, and handiness to be considered. Entries for these and all the other classes close to-day. The boxes and seats will be offered at auction to the members next Tuesday night in the clubhouse at 8:30 o'clock. Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, will be auctioneer. Seats not disposed of at auction will be placed on sale to the public.

MORE ROOM FOR STATE INSANE.

Plans to Relieve the Overcrowded Manhattan Hospital.

ALBANY, April 17.—The State architect is preparing plans for additional buildings to relieve the great overcrowding in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. The plans provide for new buildings on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, which are to accommodate about 800 patients. Plans for new kitchens and laundry buildings are also under way.

State Architect Perry has also finished plans for a group of buildings on the "cottage," or "colony" plan in connection with the King's Park branch of the Long Island State Hospital. Mr. Perry's wide experience with work of this character is well shown in the beautifully developed system of cottages referred to, which are to be grouped about a central kitchen and dining room. Accommodations for 700 patients and an administration building, with accommodations therein for the medical officers, will be furnished.

It is understood that by adopting the suggestions of the State architect the managers of the Manhattan State Hospital will be able to provide relief for the overcrowding at Ward's Island before the close of the present year.

Few persons have an idea of the cost of maintaining the 7,000 patients in the charge of the managers of the Manhattan State Hospital. The salaries and wages of officers and employes alone amount to $30,000 per month, while the grand total of all items for maintenance, as shown by the estimates approved by the State Commission in Lunacy, amounts to $108,000 per month.

PERMANENT RACING NUMBERS.

Suggestions Made by the Council of the Yacht Racing Union.

At the last meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound the council was requested to formulate rules for the allotment of permanent racing numbers to yachts enrolled in clubs represented in the union. Secretary Frank Bowne Jones announced that the council submits the following plan:

That on or before May 1 each club furnish to the council a list of yachts enrolled in the club to which racing numbers are to be assigned, giving information as to the name of yacht, name and address of owner, racing length, rig of yacht, and whether yacht is cabin or open. The council will then advise each owner as to the number allotted the yacht and the letter designating the yacht's class, and also where such number and letter can be obtained.

The council proposes to allot numbers and letters upon the following plan: Each class will be designated by letter, as follows: Schooners—First class, A; 95-foot class, B; 85-foot class, C; 75-foot class, D; 65-foot class, E. Single-Masted Vessels and Yawls—First class, F; 80-foot class, H; 70-foot class, J; 60-foot class, K; 51-foot class, L; 43-foot class, M; 36-foot class, N; 30-foot class, O; 25-foot class, P; 20-foot class, R; 15-foot class, S.

Numbers will be allotted consecutively from one up in each class. A certain proportion of numbers in the 86-foot, 25-foot, and 15-foot classes will be reserved for the special 34-foot class, the 30-footers, the 21-footers, and the special 15-foot class.

The council wishes to suggest to Regatta Committees that in issuing notices of races that the circular give the following information: Date of race, time of start, under what rules race is to be sailed, whether race is for all classes or a limited number of classes, instructions as to the start, time, and place of closing of entries, directions as to courses to be sailed, whether race is open to all clubs or certain clubs. If a chart of the courses is to be provided, it should be reproduced on the circular or be mailed to an owner on receipt of entry.

Entry blanks should call for the name of yacht, rig, racing length, racing number, whether yacht is cabin or open, club yacht is enrolled in, and name and address of owner. If there are both fixed and shiftable ballast classes for open yachts, it should be stated on the entry of such yachts in which class they are to be entered.

If these suggestions are followed, it is believed that there will be greater conformity in the management of races, that the labors of Regatta Committees will be lessened, and with the adoption of the permanent number plan it will be unnecessary for a yacht to report at the clubhouse previous to the start of a race and the printing of entry lists can be dispensed with.

The Text That Was Saved from Fire.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

When Jarvis C. Perry looked into the ruins of the Perry Brothers' Block at Rockland, after the late fire, he saw what seemed to be the blackened and crumbling remains of a large book. He investigated further, and found it had been an old family Bible, belonging to his grandfather and grandmother. Hoping to save at least the family record, he carefully picked it up, but that had gone with the rest. Only one page had escaped destruction, and pulling that out to save as a relic, he was surprised to see these words: "This shall be thine of the most holy things, reserved from the fire."

LL. D. from Seven Colleges.

From The Boston Herald.

Perhaps there may be an American scholar upon whom more honorary degrees have been conferred by the colleges and universities of the world than Gen. Francis A. Walker, but it is doubtful if such is the case. His seven LL. D.'s probably break the record, to start with.

Removal Sale.

GREAT REDUCTION

in prices of

High-Grade

Silver-Plated Ware.

Our very large stock

MARKED DOWN

prior to removal to our new store, corner Broadway & 17th St.

Reed & Barton

37 Union Square, N.Y.

VISIT THE

INTERESTING

PROPER FOOD EXHIBITION

AT BROADWAY AND 13TH ST.

TO-DAY

No charge either for admittance or a dish of

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT,

The most delicious and nutritious food product ever put on the market.

ARMOR FOR OUR TWO NEW SHIPS.

Specifications Accepted and Provisions Made for Test and Alloy.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The specifications for armor for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky have been approved by Secretary Herbert, and bids for the material, 2,800 tons, will be opened May 2. In addition to this quantity the department also seeks bids for 30 tons of nuts and bolts. Most of the armor must be treated by the Harvey process of face hardening. The armor varies in thickness from 2 inches to 17 inches, the latter being used on the thirteen-inch gun turrets of each ship.

Some delay has been caused in seeking bids by the determination of the department to have as few separate pieces of armor as possible. It was found that the armor-plate makers, the Carnegie Company and the Bethlehem Company, are able to build armor plates of greater dimensions than hitherto. This fact saves much time and trouble in handling the material when applying it to the vessels.

The usual penalties are exacted for delay. At the end of each month all armor not delivered in accordance with the schedule will be subject to a fine of $10 per ton. In the ballistic test for acceptance it is not the intention to subject plates to tests as severe as to subject to rejection armor which has been skillfully manufactured in accordance with requirements. If the department has reason to believe that the tests as prescribed are unduly severe, and will operate so as to cause the rejection of armor of the character described, they will be modified to such a degree as the department shall deem advisable.

Armor must be delivered at the rate of 300 tons a month. In attacking plates at tests, plates less than 4 inches thick will be fired upon with a four-inch gun, and the thickest plate will be attacked by a thirteen-inch gun. The armor is to be of nickel-steel class. The department will furnish nickel in the form of nickel oxide, or other suitable form, free of cost, to the armor contractor, and bids are to be made on this basis.

A Large Tree Destroyed.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The largest tree in the Zoological Gardens, and one of the finest to be found in Fairmount Park, was uprooted by the wind about a week ago. It was a gigantic poplar, and stood by the bank of the creek between the Superintendent's office and the bear pits. Though it had but little life left, on account of its extreme age, (said to be over 150 years,) the workmen who have been engaged in cutting it up found on sawing the first cross section that the wood was solid all the way through. The roots seemed to have had but little hold upon the earth, none of them extending deeper than 3 feet or further than 5 feet to the sides. As the tree was 6 feet in diameter at the base, and upward of 50 feet in height, it is a wonder that it stood before the wind as long as it did.

New-York Should Speak Promptly.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

It has been reported that Senator Murphy, who is desirous of going to the Chicago Convention as one of the delegates at large from this State, is in favor of straddling the silver question in the way proposed by Chauncey F. Black. He is opposed to an aggressive hard-money fight, and in his opposition he probably has the support of Senator Hill. This may explain the disposition of the Democratic State organization to postpone the Democratic State Convention to the latter part of June, instead of putting the New-York Democracy at the head of the sound-money procession in time to do effective work for the sound-money cause.

At a critical time, when the aid of the New-York Democracy is needed in making an aggressive fight against the free-silver heresy, why should it be withheld?

Window Displays and Prices.

From Hardware.

A well-arranged window without price tickets is like a well-dressed man who cannot talk. Give him a tongue, and his thoughts speak. Give a mute window the tongue of tickets and you have a salesman who never tires of talking in your interests. All that is necessary is to give him a new theme—that is, change your windows often.

DEPARTURE OF YAMAGATA

THE JAPANESE FIELD MARSHAL ON HIS WAY TO FRANCE.

An Interesting Exhibition of the Work of New-York Firemen Given for the Benefit of the Marquis—A Visit to the Army Building—Farewell Dinner to Gen. McAlpin and Other Members of the Governor's Military Staff.

Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal of Japan, sailed with his suite for France at 3 o'clock this morning on the steamship La Touraine. Special care was given to preparing rooms on the steamship for the party.

Marquis Yamagata, Mr. Kurino, and Mr. Tsutsuki, the Field Marshal's secretary, entered carriages at the Hotel Waldorf at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and were driven to Union Square to witness an exhibition of the efficiency of the New-York Fire Department. They were escorted by Fire Commissioner Sheffield, Chief Bonner, and District Chiefs Reilly and Gicquel. On the way to Union Square the party stopped at Engine House No. 14, in Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, where they were received by Capt. Shay. At the request of Chief Bonner the Captain escorted the visitors to every floor of the building. The engine, the horses, the sleeping rooms, the Captain's office, and all the appurtenances of the place were carefully examined.

Marquis Yamagata was greatly pleased at the celerity of the firemen, who slid down the brass rods from the top story to the bottom floor. The haste of the firemen in tumbling out of bed and getting into their clothes made the Field Marshal laugh aloud. This amusement was increased when he saw the men sliding down the brass rod.

"Now," said Chief Bonner to the visitors, "we will show you how quickly New-York firemen can get to a fire." The party then walked to Union Square. Within six and three-quarters seconds after an alarm from Union Square the horses of the engine company were on a run. They dashed past the Japanese visitors just as they had reached the square. Engines Nos. 5 and 16, Trucks Nos. 3 and 12, and Water Tower No. 2 were also called out by the alarm. The eyes of the distinguished visitors opened with wonder as the crews of the engines, trucks, and water tower got to work on an imaginary fire. The steamers puffed, hose was laid, and the water tower was brought into use. A torrent of water was poured upon the imaginary fire, and for a few minutes it looked as if Union Square would be flooded.

Field Marshal Yamagata said, through his secretary: "I am gratified and pleased at this wonderful exhibition of the efficiency of the New-York firemen."

After the exhibition was ended, the Japanese officers returned to the Waldorf and partook of a luncheon in their rooms. After resting an hour, they took carriages and were driven to the United States Army Building, in Whitehall Street. There were few officers on duty at that hour, but an officer escorted the visitors through the various departments of the building.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and other members of Gov. Morton's military staff were entertained by Marquis Yamagata at dinner at the Waldorf. General Manager Toucey and General Passenger Agent Daniel of the New-York Central Railroad were among the guests. In the Marquis's party were Minister Kurino, Consul Miyagawa, Secretary Tsudzuki, Major Oshima, Dr. Hirai, and Messrs. Kawasaki, Kaji, and Terasaki.

Tastefully draped American and Japanese flags hung upon the walls of the banquet room, and there were bouquets of rare flowers on the table and potted plants were arranged around the room.

The toasts were "The President of the United States," proposed by the Marquis and responded to by Gen. McAlpin; "The Emperor of Japan," proposed by Gen. Varnum and responded to by the Marquis; "The Nation and People of Japan," proposed by Gen. Howard Carroll and responded to by the Marquis; "The Governor of New-York and Staff," proposed by the Marquis and responded to by Gen. McAlpin.

Several toasts of a character complimentary to individual guests followed the formal toasts, and when the company arose to shake hands and bid the Marquis farewell, they sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Marquis and his party boarded La Touraine soon after the dinner.

Unable to Visit Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Philadelphia will be obliged to forego a visit from Field Marshal Yamagata of Japan. Mayor Warwick invited the Marquis several days ago to spend a few days in this city, and today he received a letter saying:

"Field Marshal Yamagata presents his compliments to the Mayor of Philadelphia and informs him that, though grateful for the courteous hospitality and great honor which the City of Philadelphia wishes to confer upon him, he sincerely regrets to be unable to take advantage of the invitation on account of his pending departure for Europe, which is to take place to-morrow evening."

Victors Supply Hard-Boiled Eggs.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a strange custom attendant upon local elections, which has existed in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, for the last thirty years. It is that of eating forty dozen hard-boiled eggs on election night at the expense of the successful candidates. Neither the bill of fare nor the number of eggs is ever varied. Each year a committee is selected to secure the eggs and prepare the feast. When the count is finished, the eggs are passed around and the banquet begins. The persons who are elected foot the bill. Party feeling never interferes with this part of the election proceedings, and it is an unwritten law that the fe

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NEGRO IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN. By James Rodway. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

The West Indies were the first part of this hemisphere to receive the attention and win the interest of the Old World. Now, after 400 years, and although deprived of much of their commercial and most of their political importance, they still inspire the writers of both history and romance. Within a few years, too, they have been rediscovered, this time by the insatiable tourist, and he will not soon cease to express unbounded admiration for those green bits of paradise that are to be found in the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Books about the islands that lie off the Spanish Main have recently been making their appearance with noticeable frequency, and several of them have been almost as fascinating in their interest as are the scenes whose varied beauty and stirring history they describe. Mr. Rodway, however, is not a poet or even a tourist, but a West Indian planter, apparently, and his book is not designed to furnish entertainment, but to accomplish the somewhat belated purpose of convincing the public, first, that African slaves were necessary to the prosperity and even the existence of the West Indian plantations, and in the next place to show that slavery was no such terrible thing as long-distance philanthropy made out.

With almost remarkable skill, the author of this book has managed to fill a goodly number of pages with about as dull a narrative as could be given of events which, in their picturesque and tragic qualities, have hardly been surpassed in history. Within less than 300 pages he compresses the more prominent events that have happened in the Antilles since the arrival of the Spaniards in the fifteenth century, and, as might be expected, this historical part of his book is little more than a bare outline, containing nothing that has not been given many times, and much better, by previous writers. The savage extermination of the native Indians by the Spanish discoverers and settlers, the barbarous deeds that marked the struggle of the European nations for supremacy in America, the adventures of the buccaneers and marooners, are here related with so little vigor and skill that Mr. Rodway's readers will gain only a comparatively vague idea of the awful horrors perpetrated on the West Indian Islands before and during the days of the slave trade and in the period that preceded the endowment of the blacks with nominal freedom.

But, whatever may be lacking in Mr. Rodway as a chronicler of thrilling events and daring deeds, he speaks with some authority on that part of West Indian history in which he is evidently most interested, and the chapters in which he discusses the social and economic conditions in which the abolition of the slave trade and emancipation resulted contain many new and interesting ideas. They give the slaveholder's view of the matter, and that view is stated and amplified by Mr. Rodway with so much moderation and reason that it is bound to command consideration, even if it does not convince.

The author makes no attempt to deny, but says he shares, the conviction of Christendom that the institution of slavery is an immoral and degrading one for both master and slave; he simply wishes to prove that the system was painted much blacker than the reality, and that the negroes of the West Indies were better off materially in the old days than they are at the present time. He declares, in the first place, that most of the negroes who were brought from Africa came either from a condition of actual servitude or from one in which slavery was a constant menace amid the vicissitudes of war. They were infinitely better used by the planters than by their African chiefs, and hard labor in the tropics was by no means the painful thing to them that it had been to the proud Caribs or the white bond servants imported from Europe. That the negro was treated as a domestic animal, Mr. Rodway admits; but he adds that the slave was always sufficiently valuable to prevent much ill usage. Especially was this true after the slave trade was abolished and the supply of slaves became limited. The planter took pride in his healthy, well-fed negroes, and the blacks themselves were fond of boasting to those on neighboring plantations "of the fine niggers Massa got." There were undoubtedly cruel masters, just as now there are everywhere men brutal enough to abuse their horses and even their wives, but they were the exceptions in the West Indies, and there was a strong popular local feeling against them. Much of the excitement aroused in England over the sufferings of the negroes was due to the reports of missionaries who were shocked at the nakedness and apparent destitution of the blacks, one even finding a special proof of tyranny in the fact that their houses had no chimneys. The visitor to the West Indies to-day will find the same state of affairs, but the ragged clothes now are the sign of a poverty which did not exist in the days of slavery, and many a half-starved old negro can be heard complaining that he would be better off with a "Massa" to provide for his wants.

The material condition of the West Indian peasant to-day is little different from what it was in slavery times. Now, as then, he works for a bare livelihood, but now his employer is under no obligation to care for him in sickness and old age, as was the case before emancipation. The anti-slavery party in England supposed that the negro had only to be freed from compulsory servitude, says Mr. Rodway, to become an industrious laborer, like the European peasant. The incentive of wages, they thought, would make him a credit to himself and the community. It is not strange that the planters knew the people they had to deal with better than the theorists of England possibly could. Events have proved that they were right in their prophecy that the negro would not work unless he had to, and that the freeing of the slaves would ruin the plantations.

The apprentice system which was first tried proved a dire failure. Insubordination manifested itself at once. To the negroes, who had never seen a white man do an hour's work, freedom meant that they, too, should enjoy the same immunity from toil. They had no mind to labor seven hours and a half every day to earn exactly the homes and the food they had received while in bondage. Many of the planters, in despair at the difficulty of procuring labor from the negroes, tried to bribe them by continuing their former allowances, but this had no other effect than to make the black still less inclined to work.

Then came a period of high wages, during which the planters outbid one another in offering special inducements in order to obtain the much-needed laborers, but this naturally soon proved a failure. When the planters combined, stopped the wages of those who would not work, took away their houses and ground, and cut down thousands of fruit trees, that the negroes might not live in idleness on bananas and mangoes, they all struck. The establishment of free trade in England still further embarrassed the planters by putting them in competition with the slave or subsidized labor of other countries, and only a few had the pluck and the ability to survive the crisis. Trinidad and Guiana were saved from utter ruin by the importation of coolies from India and China, while the dense population of Barbados forced the freedmen there to work, in order to avoid starvation. In Jamaica, where there was no competition with other races, the negroes sank back into their original degraded state. In the French, Danish, and Dutch islands labor laws were enforced, although not always without trouble.

Since the emancipation the white people of the West Indies have lived in constant dread of the riots which break out among the negroes upon slight or no provocation. Mr. Rodway describes several of these horrible occurrences, and his opinion is that "there is generally some ill feeling at the bottom of them, but, as a rule, no conspiracy beforehand. When the dissatisfaction reaches a certain point little is required to raise the passions of the black man, and that little thing is almost sure to occur. Unlike the European, he does not proclaim his grievances, except in a general way, among his own people—he has not arrived at that stage of civilization in which man uses the platform and the press. It follows, therefore, that his passions smolder for weeks and months, until some trifle—often a misunderstanding—brings them to the surface." At first these insurrections were marked by terrible butcheries of the whites, and equal cruelty was displayed by the authorities in dispersing and punishing the rioters. Within the last twenty-five or thirty years, however, the uprisings have been comparatively small affairs.

Mr. Rodway, while deploring the executions ordered by Gov. Eyre, during the insurrection in Jamaica in 1865, insists that the island was saved by this severity from massacres like those which took place in San Domingo, and that any effective measures were allowable, in view of the awful danger that threatened the white population. The prosecution of the Governor ended in his acquittal, but it had the evil effect of making other West Indian Governors hesitate before using extreme measures in similar circumstances.

In his introduction the author expresses a mildly encouraging view of the future of the West Indies and the Spanish Main. In all the islands except Cuba, he says, the only hope is in the negroes and colored people, as the whites are too few in numbers long to exert a commanding influence. On the mainland, in Venezuela and Colombia, where the original inhabitants were not exterminated, there are developing one or more truly American nations. In Haiti another nation is struggling out of barbarism, he says, and not, as most judges think, degenerating into a savage state. In spite of the negro's apparent inability for self-improvement, Mr. Rodway believes that the Haitians are making progress slowly toward a civilized state.

The book contains many illustrations taken from old books upon the West Indies, as well as a number which are photographs of recent date. Only the former are of any value or interest.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The second volume of Lea's "History of Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church," is just ready, and the third is in press for early publication.

—The new edition of Marryat, which the Messrs. Dent issue in London, and Little, Brown & Co. in Boston, will comprise twenty-two volumes. The first volume will appear in May, and two or three volumes each month thereafter.

—The May number of the Century will contain the first of a series of papers on South Africa, by Prof. James Bryce. Of the Boers, Prof. Bryce says, they have retained to this day such fondness for solitude that they prefer to live many miles from a neighbor.

—The Outlook has arranged with Justin McCarthy for the publication in its illustrated magazine numbers next year of a popular life of Gladstone, which he will write. It will appear with many illustrations.

—A London paper prints some interesting facts concerning the success of Thomas Hughes's "Tom Brown's School Days." It says the first edition was published in April, 1857, and November of the same year saw the fifth on sale. Since then it has been reprinted between fifty and sixty times in England, the sale altogether amounting to over half a million copies. In the United States an almost equal popularity has attended it. It has been translated into French, and, for the benefit of shorthand students, into phonography. "It may not be generally known," says the same paper, "that Mr. Hughes wrote the book while he was a teacher at a night school in connection with St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. He read the manuscript one evening to one of the curates, who strongly advised him to publish it. Like many other books that have become famous, it was rejected by one publisher after another, and there is a story told that Mrs. Hughes, who believed in it from the first, offered to forego her annual holiday in order that the author might have funds to print it himself."

—Eugene Field's recent volume, "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," will shortly be issued in London by John Lane.

—The portfolio monograph, which deals with John La Farge, will be illustrated from the artist's designs for church and house decorations, and fine water-color drawings, made in Samoa and elsewhere.

—Miss Barlow has a new collection of Irish stories, which will soon be issued in the Iris Library as a companion volume to her "Maureen's Fairing."

—The Messrs. Longmans will soon have ready E. F. Knight's "Madagascar in War Time: The Experiences of a Special Correspondent with the Hovas During the French Invasion of 1895." Mr. Knight was the correspondent of The London Times in Madagascar, and has now gone to the Soudan for that paper.

—The fear is expressed in Chicago that the Chap Book may come to New-York. In Chicago the publication has had a distinct and remarkable success. But The Times-Herald remarks that "it remains to be seen how, transplanted, the sheet will endure."

—The fortnightly publication called The Echo, which was started in Chicago, but which has had its most general appreciation in the East, has come to New-York. The issue for April 15 is published here. The Echo, which is now a year old, has done good work in encouraging the art of making posters beautiful. The cover of the April number was designed by Will N. Bradley.

Why Travel when you can Telephone?

A journey in New York is an annoyance

A journey out of town is an expense

A journey to Chicago is a calamity

The telephone will save you all

14,500 telephone stations in New York all provided with long distance instruments.

RATES FROM $75 A YEAR.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. 113 West 38th Street 18 Cortlandt Street

COURAGEOUS LIZZIE LENZ.

Overheard Three Burglars and Led the Police to Their Hiding Place.

Three burglars were captured in the rear of the apartment house 101 East Fourth Street shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Officers Sahulka and Sacks of the East Fifth Street Station through the bravery and presence of mind of fifteen-year-old Lizzie Lenz of 95 East Fourth Street. Their names are William Burns, alias Edward Harding; Henry Kline, alias "Dutch Fitz," and John Harvey, alias John Smith. They are well known to the police and their pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters.

The Lenz family occupies the first floor of the apartment house. The front part is used as a grocery store and the family lives in the rear. Shortly after midnight Thursday the girl was awakened by hearing footsteps in the hallway near her room. She did not scream or alarm her parents, but determined to ascertain if there were burglars in the house, and, if so, to have them apprehended. Hastily dressing, she went to the window and tried to peep through the blinds into the rear yard. In a moment she heard some one groping about the blinds as if trying to open them. She listened intently and shortly afterward heard the noise repeated at another window, through which access could be had to her father's grocery store. She opened the blinds and saw three men in the yard.

She awakened her parents and cautioned them not to make any noise as she whispered her discovery. She then went out for a policeman. Two of them accompanied her, and after a search found the men hiding in a yard three doors away. The would-be burglars resisted and were secured with difficulty.

In Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich complimented the policemen for their bravery and held the prisoners in $500 each for trial.

Investigation of Lenz's premises showed that a shutter had been pried open, but the burglars did not have time to enter owing to the vigilance of the little girl.

DISCORD AT A CAKEWALK.

Johnson's Razor Was the Signal for Revolver Shooting.

BABYLON, L. I., April 17.—The members of the African Methodist Church had a supper and cakewalk at the parsonage last evening, and the affair was largely attended. The gathering was a harmonious one until a big negro named Johnson, who resides in a neighboring village, appeared. Johnson, who was intoxicated, refused to pay 20 cents admission, and was finally admitted for 10 cents. He misbehaved during the entire evening, and refused to take part in the social entertainment.

As the company was going home, Johnson declared that he would have satisfaction and swore like a pirate. Deacon Sylvester Wood remonstrated with Johnson, and the latter suddenly drew a razor. The flash of the razor was the signal for the other members of the company to draw their revolvers, and a second later a fusillade of shots were sent in the direction of Johnson, who made quick time in getting away in the darkness, without stopping to pick up his hat, which had fallen off. The shooting brought Pastor Williams to the scene, and the latter, with tears in his eyes, prayed for the rioters to desist. Johnson escaped without serious injury. No arrests are likely to follow.

DAMAGE CLAIMS AGAINST CHILE.

A Commission Declares Itself Incompetent to Adjudicate Them.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—After five years the claims of Patrick Shields and Andrew McKinstrey of the American steamer Keweenaw against the Chilean Government for injuries received from assaults of a Chilean mob at Santiago, have finally been thrown out of all the courts and commissions.

Shields and McKinstrey were sailors on the Keweenaw, that entered Santiago Harbor a week after the Baltimore's sailors were so roughly handled by the mobs of that city in 1891. The sailors of the Keweenaw did not fare any better than did their fellows on the Baltimore, and they each made claims against the Government of Chile, Shields for $100,000 and McKinstrey for $20,000. The matter was eventually referred to the Anglo-Chilean Commission, the men being British subjects, and yesterday their attorneys received a letter from the British representative on the commission stating that the commission, by a unanimous vote, has declared itself incompetent to adjudicate upon the claims of McKinstrey and Shields against the Chilean Government.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ASK PUBLIC AID.

Want Riders to Boycott Brooklyn Heights System.

District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, which controls the men on the surface railroad system of Brooklyn, yesterday issued a statement to the public.

In this statement it claims that Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has not kept his promise with it, and has unjustly discriminated against the members of the organization.

It asks the people of Brooklyn to aid it by patronizing the lines of the Nassau Railroad system, the road that is competing with the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

President Rossiter said he had no fear of the employes of his road striking. He declared that there had never been any discrimination shown, and that as far as he could ascertain the men were satisfied.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A full assortment of the newest designs at factory prices.

BLUE BOOK UNRELIABLE

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AS TO THE VENEZUELAN CASE SUPPRESSED.

Venezuelan Government Points Out What Seems an Intentional Omission of Part of a Document—It Appears that Prior to Schomburgk's Time There Were No Records as to the Boundary Line in British Guiana.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Venezuelan Government has laid before the High Commission an authentic document secured recently among the official records of the colony of British Guiana which throws grave suspicion upon the accuracy of the Salisbury Blue Book, upon which England expressed a willingness to rest her claim to the disputed territory. This newly found document, in the opinion of those impartially studying the merits of the controversy, calls for a full and explicit explanation from Great Britain to the Parliament for whose accurate information the Blue Book ostensibly was published. The inaccuracies do not appear in Prof. Pollock's argument, but in what purports to be the presentation of all the evidence in the case.

The disclosure relates to Document No. 17, which commences on Page 181 of the official publication, continues over four pages, and amounts to considerably more than a full newspaper column. The document in question is the letter from Gov. Light of the colony to the Marquis of Normanby, dated July 15, 1839, transmitting a report from Schomburgk regarding his travels under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society before the distinguished botanist had been employed by the Government to devise a provisional boundary line. As presented in the Blue Book, this letter opens as follows:

Mr. Schomburgk, employed by the Geographical Society to obtain information in the interior of British Guiana and adjoining countries, who has lately arrived at Georgetown, having furnished me with the annexed memoir and map, I am enabled to reply to your Lordship's dispatch No. 11, dated 12th of March, and to that of your Lordship's predecessor, No. 74, dated 1st December, 1838.

Right at this point in the middle of the opening paragraph the British official editors of the evidence have cut out the only matter in the letter that bears upon the merits of the dispute, and have laid themselves open to a charge of garbling an official paper. In the Blue Book the document goes on from this point to speak of other matters irrelevant to the dispute and immaterial to a consideration of the case. The remainder of the paragraph, as well as the second paragraph of the letter, both of which were suppressed without the formality of the usual marks showing that any omission was made, and which are now supplied through Venezuelan channels, were as follows:

I shall observe, there are no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western or southern limits of British Guiana. The memoir of Mr. Schomburgk is, therefore, valuable; it confirms the opinions of the Superintendent of Essequibo, as to the western limits and points out what may be fit subjects for discussion with the different Governments whose territories border on British Guiana. The Colombian Government is desirous of ascertaining theirs.

I have had the honor of mentioning in my dispatch No. 105, dated Dec. 17, the predatory excursions of the Brazilians near Fort St. Joachim. Mr. Youd, the missionary, has been warned to leave Pirara; the Brazilian authorities have claimed it, and having sent an officer to discover an ancient boundary mark within the limit, it appears he assumed the identity of an isolated stump of a tree with the landmark sought. The limits of this province may be everywhere defined by rivers and chains of mountains more conveniently than by parallels, which may be proved by Mr. Schomburgk's memoir. Under the impression that, as civilization has begun among the aborigines that the British nation alone can protect them, I cannot too strongly urge the immediate decision of the limits of British Guiana.

Mr. Schomburgk's merits as a geographer will naturally point him out as a fit person to be employed in any commission for the question of boundary.

The fact here established that there were no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western or southern limits of British Guiana at that critical period when both Brazil and Colombia were resisting the first encroachments of England, in the opinion of those now studying the question, seriously weakens the British contention, and for that reason apparently there was no hesitation in suppressing it.

The duty of the Venezuelan High Commission is practically to find out whether the limits of British Guiana have been extended since the Monroe doctrine was enunciated in 1823, British Guiana having been ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1814. The confession that in 1839 the colony was without a document bearing upon its southern or western boundary transfers the entire burden of proof upon Great Britain, and is held to invalidate all the British claims which cannot be substantiated fully by Dutch and Spanish records. Under ordinary circumstances the great mass of those archives quoted in the Blue Book might have had great weight with the High Commission, but the discovery of falsification in quoting an English letter has thrown a cloud over all the other pages of the book, and to-day the entire publication is regarded with distrust.

Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here, is having translated for the commission the report of Don José Diguria, the Spanish Colonial Governor in 1768, to the Crown, which will be presented to the commission in a week or two. The Blue Book gave two and a half pages to this document, which is considered by all concerned the most important extant on the relative limits of Dutch and Spanish territory before England appeared on the scene in South America. The closely written manuscript of this authenticated report, which is now being translated, covers 396 pages, and the commission will be enabled to neglect the British extracts of it and study the complete report.

HE FAVORED AMERICAN CUSTOMS.

But Mlle. Salavarne's Mother Insisted on a Ceremony Before French Consul.

Charles Cumberston and Mme. Salavarne, who arrived in this country from France last Saturday on a French Line steamship, were accompanied by Mlle. Salavarne, to whom Cumberston was engaged to be married. It was for the express purpose of getting married that the lovers came here.

The party obtained rooms at the Hotel de France. When the time came for the ceremony, Cumberston declared that, as they were all to live in the United States, he thought it would be fitting to be married in accordance with American customs. Mme. Salavarne instead wanted to go to the French Consul first. She secured a warrant Thursday for his arrest, charging him with the larceny of $100. Her fears were also aroused by a report that Cumberston had a wife in France.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday the prisoner said he still loved the young woman, and denied that he had ever been married. He considered the money belonged to him, as he had paid the expenses of the party.

Magistrate Wentworth ordered that Cumberston deposit the money with the City Chamberlain in order that there might be a guarantee which would stand for a settlement in case a civil suit should be decided against Cumberston, and told Mme. Salavarne to bring such a suit. This was satisfactory to both sides, and Magistrate Wentworth paroled Cumberston in the custody of his counsel until the money should be deposited, and after that was done he said that he would mark the paper "discharged."

Congress of Religious Education.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The First National Congress of Religious Education, under the management of the American society devoted to that cause, will be held in this city beginning next Monday evening, and continuing until Thursday afternoon. Associated with the officers of the society in the call for the congress is a committee representing seven of the leading denominations, including, besides prominent pastors, Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain. There will be ten sessions of the congress, at which Gen. John Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner of Education and Dr. J. M. Gregory, ex-President of the Illinois State Industrial University, will preside.

HARTFORD'S NEW MAYOR.

Miles B. Preston Has Won His Place in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—The new Democratic Mayor of this city, Miles B. Preston, who was elected April 6, will be inaugurated Monday night.

He is the second Democrat who has been placed at the head of city affairs here since 1880, and his election two weeks ago was a triumph for the Democratic Party in the capital of this State.

The new Mayor began at the bottom round of the ladder less than twenty-five years ago, coming to this city from the

Miles B. Preston,
The New Democratic Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

town of Simsbury without a business acquaintance or friend in Hartford. He began work as a painter with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, and subsequently entered the employ of the old Hartford, Providence and Fishkill line. He is at the present time at the head of one of the largest concerns in this State, having business in this city and Waterbury. He was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for Connecticut during the first Administration of President Cleveland, and at the end of the four years' term he was elected Sheriff of Hartford County, winning the chief office in the county against great Republican odds. His official career has been one of marked ability and integrity.

Mayor Preston will be the first Chief Magistrate of this city under the new consolidated form of government, beginning a new period in the municipal history of the State capital.

Mayor Preston is a native of Simsbury, where he was born May 9, 1850. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templars, and of Amos Beecher Lodge of the order in New-Hartford. He is a Past Chancellor Commander of Washington Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in this city, and has been on the staff of the Putnam Phalanx for a number of years.

The new Mayor is a prominent Methodist in this city, and is a member of the Board of Stewards in the First Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Ichabod Simmons is the pastor.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Well-Known Persons on To-day's Outgoing Fleet.

La Touraine, sailing to-day for Havre, will have among her passengers Field Marshal Yamagata, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. de Beixedon, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dana, Mrs. K. de la Espriella and Miss E. Espriella, Mrs. Henry W. Grady, Jr., and Miss G. Grady, Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, Jules Leitner, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sears and the Misses Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Vallois, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wyman.

The Etruria will have among her passengers for Liverpool Sir Stafford Northcote, G. T. Maguay, Capt. G. B. Appleton, Mrs. Margaret Crosby and the Misses Crosby, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winthrop, Charles Wiegand, S. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grace, and J. Burton Holland.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the Saale for Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Ballin and the Misses Ballin, Mrs. S. C. Gate, Richard Grunewald, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lindsley, Thomas H. Macklin, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Nohn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolfe Tono, and Miss Rosalie C. Tone.

The Werra will have among her passengers for Genoa Mr. and Mrs. De Witt D. Cook, Count Cini, Mrs. W. B. Flint, A. A. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Mink, Chapman Ropes and Mrs. A. G. Ropes, Dr. W. A. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wetschek and the Misses Wetschek.

C. J. Dietrich, United States Consul at Nantes, and Mrs. Dietrich, are among those who have booked to sail by the Amsterdam for Rotterdam.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Mohawk will have among her passengers for London Mr. and Mrs. I. Besant, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. King, H. E. Learned, Mrs. E. A. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Newton and Miss Lucile Newton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Noble, Evelyn Sheffield, H. R. Storer, and Prof. M. O. Vincent.

Increase in Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Internal revenue receipts for the nine months of the current fiscal year, from official figures made public to-day by Commissioner Miller, aggregate $110,179,075, an increase over the corresponding months of 1895 of $183,957, exclusively derived from tobacco and beer. The principal items of revenue were: Spirits, $61,535,454, a decrease of $2,377,415; tobacco, $23,257,507, an increase of $1,151,180; fermented liquors, $24,059,737, an increase of $1,758,071; oleomargarine, $998,229, a decrease of $188,892, and miscellaneous, $340,046, a decrease of $138,987.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices: A. Tucker, Coosayuna; John A. Ward, Barnes; T. Harrington, North Colesville.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"THE COST OF HIS HEAD,"

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

Author of "The Wooing O't,"

Will Be Finished April 21.

April.
22. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
23. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
24. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
25. "The Red Night at Raglan," by Anna Robeson Brown.
27. "The Red Night at Raglan," by Anna Robeson Brown.
28. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.
29. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.
30. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Dingy carpets can be cleansed and brightened on the floor. Sweep thoroughly, spread a stiff lather of Ivory Soap over a small surface at a time, scrub with a clean scrubbing brush and wipe off with a damp sponge.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

NEW-YORK'S WAR CLAIM

CORPORATION COUNSEL SCOTT ARGUES FOR ITS PAYMENT.

A Hearing on the Bill Appropriating Money to Reimburse the City for Its Expenditures During the War of the Rebellion—The Claim Quite as Good as that of Any State—Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch Present.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House Committee on War Claims to-day heard Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and the Corporation Counsel of New-York City on the bill appropriating $2,095,634 to reimburse the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York for moneys expended for the United States in raising, equipping, supplying, and arming militia and volunteer forces and in other ways aiding in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Scott was the first speaker. He said that on the 15th day of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the States for 75,000 volunteers and appealing "to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union." The Nation was in danger, the flag had been fired on, and Sumter had fallen. Aid was required and should be rendered promptly. On the day the proclamation was issued large patriotic meetings were held in New-York City, and committees were appointed to raise and clothe troops and to solicit subscriptions.

It was soon seen, however, by practical and experienced men, that such efforts, though patriotic and well meant, were inadequate to meet the situation; that they were too spasmodic and disconnected to accomplish results speedily enough; that if Washington was to be saved and defended, States and municipalities must at once take hold of the details of organizing, equipping, and forwarding troops, and that this would require the disbursement of vast sums of money, for the raising of which private effort and private credit were not equal. In this emergency, and in response to the almost universal demand of all the leading citizens, an ordinance was passed appropriating $1,000,000 to aid the Union. The money was borrowed, or raised by the sale of bonds. Troops were soon raised and sent to the front, and the appropriation was expended as follows: Arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., $227,433; rations and medical stores, $52,473; clothing outfit and equipments, $489,466; aid to the families of volunteers, $230,350.

The expenditure to aid volunteers was necessary. Many men would not go to the front unless assured that their families would be taken care of. Under the act of 1861 Congress had paid millions of dollars to States on account of war claims. This claim was presented under this act, but was rejected on the ground that it was not a "State" claim. While it was technically not a "State" claim, it was a claim for service rendered similar in character to claims of States. The City of New-York had paid the bonds issued, with interest, and thought that it should be reimbursed for what it had paid for the sole purpose of aiding in suppressing the rebellion. There was no doubt that the money raised had been paid out for the purposes specified in the claim. Conceding such payments, the material question was: Is the city now any legal or equitable right to reimbursement from the United States.

To satisfactorily determine this question would require a careful scrutiny of such legislative and other precedents as might be found, and some study of the principles which underlie them, as well as an examination of the facts in this case, to ascertain whether they brought it within well-established precedents and principles. It might be stated as a universal principle of natural right and justice that the duty rested upon the sovereign to protect the life and property of the subject owing and paying allegiance from the casualties and disasters of war and invasion. The obligation had been recognized from the earliest times, but it had peculiar force in this country, for the reason that the States had voluntarily surrendered to the General Government the exclusive power to levy war, to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection, to make treaties, and to provide for the public defense, and had given to the General Government the exclusive right to levy import duties in order to raise moneys to make these granted powers effectual.

There were many precedents, running back nearly a hundred years, for the payment to the States of expenses so incurred. Without entering into an extenued discussion of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the States under their federation, as manifested by the Constitution, it was thought sufficient for present purposes to lay down the principle that the United States was bound by the relations which subsist between the General and State Governments to provide the means of carrying on war, and as a part of the business of war to provide for the defense of the several States. When the United States failed to make such provision, and the States were compelled to defend themselves by means of their own resources, or where, in the common defense and upon the invitation of the United States, the State provided the means for carrying on war, the expenditure thus incurred became a debt against the United States, which they were bound to reimburse.

Mayor Strong said that he cpuld add nothing to what Mr. Scott had said. The City of New-York only wanted what was found to be due it.

Mr. Fitch, at the request of the committee, promised to send a detailed statement of the amounts paid out by the city and other data bearing on the claim.

The bill was referred to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Hurley of New-York is Chairman.

WAR CLAIM BILLS IN CONGRESS.

A Bitter Debate in the House Regarding Payments of Honest Debts.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There was a bitter debate in the House to-day over certain bills providing for paying war claims. Such bills in the past have called forth speeches in which the war has been fought over time and again, but to-day the contest was waged, largely, by Republican members who advocated the payment of the bills reported by the Committee on War Claims, and by those who favored postponing action, and some of the statements were startling in their bitterness.

Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the committee, was asked by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) if the committee was satisfied of the justice and correctness of a claim for the payment of which a bill had been reported. Replying, Mr. Mahon reviewed the action of Congress on these claims, their reference to the Court of Claims for examination, and finding of facts, and passionately declared that Congress either ought to pay the claims recommended by the court, or abolish the court, so that the people might know what to expect. He declared that the Government was a great robber of its private citizens, and asserted that he would rather have a pauper owe him $1,000 than to be a creditor of the United States for that amount.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) was almost violent in his denunciation of the policy which proscribed the payment of these claims. Dramatically he declared that no robber baron on the Rhine ever equaled the United States in its robbery of its honest creditors. He attacked the leaders of the House, charging them with purposely preventing the consideration of bills for the payment of just claims, asserting that extraordinary rulings of the Chair (in Committee of the Whole) were resorted to to aid in carrying out that policy.

Messrs. McCall (Rep., Tenn.,) and Evans (Rep., Ky.,) appealed to the House to pay the claims of loyal men from the South, and Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) charged that to enter upon the payment of them would compel the next Administration to issue bonds from beginning to close.

Messrs. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) and Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) made political speeches in connection with their common opposition to the payment of the claims, the former asserting that Republican legislation in the past, and the latter that Democratic Administration was responsible for the present condition of the Treasury. The net result of the day's discussion was the rejection of one bill and the passage of another.

ECONOMIC POSTAGE SYSTEM.

A Favorable Report on the Scheme Ordered by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Loud of California to extend the uses of the Mail Service by providing for what is termed the "economic postage system," the object of which is to enable the Economic Postage Association to furnish the tradespeople of the United States with a convenient and cheap method of soliciting trade by mail and the public a convenient and inexpensive method of placing orders.

To accomplish these purposes the association asks the use of the United States mails under such provisions as will give absolute security as to the payment of postage to the Government and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General. It is the intention to furnish business men with the coupon cards and envelopes of this association for trade purposes, and it is desired to allow the postage upon all such cards and envelopes to be paid through the association at the office of delivery. The effect of this legislation will be to place the expense of an order by mail on the receiver, instead of on the sender.

The following reasons for extending this privilege are advanced:

1. It would facilitate the use of the mails for business and trade purposes.
2. It would enable tradespeople to do over 80 per cent. more business with the same expenditure.
3. It would give to local dealers a new system of soliciting orders from their customers.
4. It would serve the convenience of the public in mailing their orders instead of being required to deliver them at the particular place of business.
5. It would increase the revenues of the Government by the increased advantages granted.

It is claimed that all the business men of the entire United States would give an annual increase of $50,500,000 net postal revenue as a result of the adoption of this new system.

Congressional Doings.

—Caesar Celso Mareno of Washington briefly addressed the House committee yesterday upon the subject of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to Japan and China. Mr. Mareno desires an extension of the original charter given to him by the United States. He explained to the committee that, unlike others, he did not want a dollar of subsidy from the United States. China, Japan, and Hawaii, he said, would subsidize the project.

—Representative Cook of Illinois has prepared the report which the majority of the members of the House Elections Committee No. 1 will make to the House in the contested election case of Renaker against Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois District. The majority report favors the contestant, Mr. Rinaker. It is understood that Mr. Moody of Massachusetts will not sign the report.

—Senator Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) has proposed an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $25,000 for improving the harbor at Atlantic City, N. J., by maintaining a channel over the bar of Absecon Inlet.

—The House yesterday passed the bill granting a pension of $50 to Josephine Foote Fairfax, widow of Admiral Fairfax.

JERSEY CITY'S NEW WATER SUPPLY

Its Board of Finance Considering Three Different Plans.

JERSEY CITY, April 17.—The Board of Finance, after its business session last night, held a secret conference to consider the new water specifications prepared by the Street and Water Board under the direction of Engineer C. C. Vermeule.

One of the specifications calls for a supply by gravity to be delivered at Belleville at a head of 127 feet, the second for a supply delivered at High Service at a head of 210 feet, while the third provides for a supply, to be obtained from the Passaic and purified by filtration. These plans were fully explained by Mr. Vermeule. They will not be made public until acted upon by both boards.

The Finance Board also instructed Corporation Counsel Blair to take legal action to prevent the further pollution of the Passaic River between Belleville and Acquackanonck. Mr. Blair said he would look into the matter, but in his opinion it was rather late to begin such proceedings. In any event, he said, it was doubtful if a final decision could be reached within three years.

ONE SAILOR SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Pistol Was Discharged While Digging a Cartridge Out.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 17.—Several German sailors met in the employment agency at 310 River Street this afternoon. One of them, Fritz Hanne, who came from Buffalo, N. Y., had a "bulldog" revolver. The cartridges with which it was charged did not fit properly, and

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15. Paderewski Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.
EMPIRE—Boheme—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:10. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Two Orphans—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Social Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Krieg im Frieden—8:15. Matinée—Die Kinder der Excellenz—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Passenger Zenda—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Philadelphia Athletic—3:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	34	68	69
6 A. M.	41	69	67
9 A. M.	42	75	73
12 M.	48	83	80
3 P. M.	48	71	80
6 P. M.	45	65	73
9 P. M.	44	58	65
12 P. M.	43	54	61

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 71.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 72.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 49.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SCHEMES OF SPOILSMEN.

It was arrogant bossism and abuse of power on the part of machine politicians in the Democratic Party that brought the Republicans into control in this State, far more than renewal of confidence in the Republican Party. The "snap convention," the Maynard performance, the revelation of police corruption in this city, defeated the Democrats and gave the Republicans their opportunity. The Republicans are in the second year of the control of legislation and of the State administration, and the most conspicuous result is a persistent effort to defeat reforms and to use political power for the gathering of party spoils. The session of the Legislature last year was largely taken up with the struggle to prevent municipal reform. This year the effort seems to be to defeat civil service reform and to hamper that independence among voters which is the chief peril of the spoils politician.

An attempt was made in the Raines liquor tax bill to escape the requirements of the Constitution in regard to making appointments for "merit and fitness," and that has been the purpose of most of the bills tinkering city charters. Apart from these there are at least two bills pending which are aimed directly at the merit system as established in this and other cities. One applies to the Fire Department of this city only and provides for a separate Civil Service Board in that department, such as was created last year in the Police Department. Giving the Police Board control over the examinations for its own appointments was in itself a blow to the merit system and was deprecated by every honest believer in that system. It has been saved from doing serious harm only by the fact that a majority of the present board are sincerely in favor of making appointments only for merit determined by competitive examinations, and have used their power honestly in directing those examinations. It would enable a board which desired to evade the purpose of the law to do so with impunity, and the present Board of Fire Commissioners is of that kind. The very object of the change proposed in the pending bill is to enable a majority of the board to "beat" the civil service law, which they have been trying in vain to do while the examinations are in charge of the Municipal Supervisory Board.

The other bill directly exempts the "law department" of every city that has a law department from the requirements of the Civil Service act. The iniquity of the measure is by no means lessened by the fact that the introducer, Mr. O'GRADY, was aiming at the relief of certain assistants of the Corporation Attorney of Rochester, who were appointed without examination in defiance of the law and cannot get their salaries because the Mayor refuses to sign the warrants on the ground that the appointments were illegal. There is no more pernicious practice than amending general laws to reach particular cases, even when the cases are meritorious, but in this instance there is no merit in them, and the passage of this bill would only be another effort to evade the Constitutional requirement. In this city it would exempt from examination a large force of clerks, stenographers, and messengers, as well as all the assistants of the Corporation Counsel. Such an act of the Legislature would certainly be unconstitutional, but the people should not be put to the necessity of fighting in the courts the evil designs of the Legislature.

The machine politicians of both parties are engaged in throwing up a bulwark of defense against that "independent element" which cares for reform and which is apt to turn the scale of elections by means of independent nominations. It is strange how little attention this insidious operation has attracted. The bill revising the election law and making most important changes affecting nominations and the use of the ballot has passed the Senate unanimously with very little discussion. For some mysterious reason the politicians of the two parties seemed to agree on this measure. Any one who has studied the bill has no difficulty in reaching the "heart of the mystery." It will make independent nominations in cities and independent tickets on the blanket ballot in municipal elections almost impossible. It is intended to defeat the purpose of separate elections and make non-partisan movements impotent.

Three or four insidious changes in the provisions of the law produce a significant effect. No local nominations can be made by convention or committee except of a "political party" which cast at least 10,000 votes for Governor at the last election at which that officer was voted for. No independent nomination for State officers can be made by a certificate with less than 6,000 signatures, at least 50 of which must be appended in each of the 60 counties of the State. The "device or emblem" of a party must be chosen by the "State Convention" which nominates candidates "to be voted for by the electors of the entire State," and the same must be used in "all districts of the State." "When any independent body shall make a like nomination"—that is, a nomination for State officers by the almost impossible process above mentioned—it shall select a "simple device or emblem to designate and distinguish" its candidates, which must be used in all districts of the State. No other way is provided for selecting emblems, and it is left in doubt whether any can be used for local nominations when none has been adopted for State nominations, though such an emblem is required for any ticket that is to be printed on the official ballot. The purpose of preventing independent nominations and of hindering independent voting is so palpable in this revision of the election law that it sufficiently accounts for the quiet unanimity with which the politicians in the Senate supported it.

THE SHAMEFUL STATEHOOD JOB.

In enumerating the offerings of good fortune by which the candidacy of Mr. MCKINLEY has been promoted we omitted yesterday the attempts of QUAY, PLATT, and CLARKSON to secure the admission of New-Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to the Union of sovereign States, although the beneficial opposition of the two Eastern bosses, to which reference was made, may have been regarded as including all their reckless, narrow, and impolitic acts. It is freely admitted by prominent Republican journals that the Republican majority of the House Committee on Territories is now controlled by QUAY and PLATT and that these two men have recently exercised their control by causing a change of attitude on the part of certain members and thus procuring favorable reports upon the pending bills.

For example, Mr. SCRANTON of Pennsylvania, the Chairman, during the early part of the session vigorously and effectively opposed the making of favorable reports, and then, a few days ago, yielding to the heavy hand of Boss QUAY, turned squarely about and by his vote and influence caused favorable action to be taken on the bill for the admission of New-Mexico. He was assisted by Mr. LEFEVER of New-York, representing PLATT, and Mr. PERKINS of Iowa, representing CLARKSON.

A few days later these three men were successful in procuring a vote for a favorable report upon the bill for Arizona, Mr. SCRANTON, "who," The Philadelphia Press says, "is carrying out the orders of Mr. QUAY in the matter," having "jammed through" the motion at a special meeting which several members of the committee did not attend because they had been informed that the only business to be considered would be the preparation of the report in the case of New-Mexico. The bosses had ordered, however, that action should be taken upon the Arizona bill at this meeting, and the decisive votes were cast in the absence of several members and against the protest of one who was present. The Philadelphia Press, leading Republican journal of Pennsylvania, says:

"The three Republican votes cast in favor of the creation of a State out of Arizona, which does not have over one-third the population necessary for a member of Congress, were given by Mr. SCRANTON of Pennsylvania, representing Mr. QUAY as a Presidential candidate; PERKINS of Iowa, representing Mr. ALLISON, [or CLARKSON,] and Mr. LEFEVER of New-York, representing Mr. MORTON."

It is notorious in Washington that the action of these Republicans has been directed by the bosses to the end that a few convention delegates may be induced to work for them. A vote upon the case of Oklahoma—a Territory having a much larger population than can be found in either New-Mexico or Arizona—has been delayed because up to this time the bosses have reached no satisfactory agreement as to the adhesion of the convention delegates from that Territory.

We believe that such tactics tend to assist Mr. MCKINLEY. But, whether they do or not, this shameful work should be condemned by honest men everywhere without regard to party, and the members of the committee who represent districts in the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania ought to be rebuked sharply by their constituents and by all the people of the two States.

If PLATT and QUAY are willing to give six seats in the Senate to incorrigible silver men, in return for the votes of a few sage-brush delegates at the St. Louis Convention, it does not follow that the Republicans of New-York and Pennsylvania are ready to make such an exchange, and the time has come for them to say something about it.

TRUTH ABOUT CUBA.

It is well known by the newspapers that accurate and trustworthy news from Cuba is very hard to get. All points on the coast of the island that can be reached by telegraph are in the hands of the Spaniards, who watch with the utmost care every dispatch that is sent, that no news unfavorable to their side shall be made public. The mails are not subject to the same censorship, but no one in the cities with which mail communication is open is allowed to pass beyond the Spanish lines, or, so far as it can be prevented, to receive any news from the insurgents. Of this there is no reason to complain. It is the common prudence of a Government at war. But it leaves the Spanish authorities helpless before the public opinion of the outside world. Their own stories are necessarily discredited, and no others are allowed.

In these conditions, the impressions of a visitor to Cuba of intelligence, of high character, and without prejudice, who has had uncommon means of finding what men of every class know and think are of interest and value. These we are able to lay before our readers this morning. While the name of our informant cannot be given, we have no hesitation in vouching for his entire trustworthiness. His general conclusion is that the chances of the insurgents are better than at any previous time; that they have steadily gained in numbers; that their discipline has improved, and that the Spaniards have made no progress whatever in subduing them. We refer our readers to the article as extremely significant at the present time.

THE GRAY-PERCY LAW.

It will be good news to all persons who are interested in the improvement of the turf that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has held the Gray-Percy law to be Constitutional. That law was the result of an honest effort to carry out in good faith the Constitutional prohibition of gambling, and yet to save horse racing and the great and varied interests to which a competitive test such as is furnished by horse racing is absolutely essential.

The contention by which it has been attempted to upset the law is that a horse race is a lottery. This is repugnant to reason, because everybody knows that while a lottery is an affair of pure chance, or else a swindle, a horse race is a competitive test of qualities valuable in the animals which compete, physical qualities and also what may be called moral qualities. Nobody was ever so absurd as to call a boxing match or a foot race a lottery, and either of them is as much a lottery as an honestly conducted horse race. This is the point that is brought out clearly and forcibly in Judge RUMSEY's opinion setting forth the grounds of what seems to be the unanimous opinion of the court.

The decision is timely as well as righteous. It enables the State Racing Commission, the bodies under its supervision, and the breeders and owners of race horses to make their preparations for the ensuing season with confidence that they can no longer be subjected to the annoyances and persecutions which were practiced last year. The defeated parties to the suits now disposed of have the option of going to the Court of Appeals. If they are well advised they will not take it in the face of such a decision so solidly supported as has now been rendered against them. There is no reason why any intelligent friend of public morals or public order should grieve over their defeat. The plain fact is that the Gray-Percy law has been assailed because there was danger that under it horse racing would become too clean and honest a sport to suit the purposes of the assailants. They were men who had prospered by the abuses of horse racing. When they discovered that these abuses had been removed, and that the body of breeders and owners would not make common cause with them in favor of the abuses, they determined to make reputable racing as impossible as disreputable racing had been made. They have been decisively, and it is to be hoped finally, defeated.

SOURCE OF THE MISCHIEF.

If the Greater New-York plan fails again this session, as it did last, everybody will know where to put the responsibility. Nearly all the opposition to it that is respectable is due to an exaggerated fear of what Boss PLATT may do. Whatever his evil designs may be, we have no idea that he could carry them out if the commission should be created, but many people are afraid of it. They distrust everything that PLATT favors and credit him with no motive that is not hostile to the public welfare.

If PLATT had kept his hands off, there would have been no difficulty in passing a Consolidation bill, but he not only sought to make the measure his own, but it was boldly announced as part of his scheme to have State commissions established to control important municipal departments before the consolidation was effected. He undoubtedly had such a design, and it gave more ground for opposition than all other causes combined.

Two or three objectionable changes were made in the bill which constituted the sole ground of Mayor STRONG's opposition—those requiring a final report of the commission next February and an election of the Mayor of Greater New-York next year. This would not shut the door to anything, but the commission should have been left untrammeled in regard to the time and manner of reporting.

The whole mischief has been done by PLATT's meddling, and if there is no legislation on the subject it will be due to him.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. M. T. ENDICOTT, one of the Board of Engineers that investigated the Nicaragua Canal, appeared yesterday before the House Committee of Commerce. What he said was in the line of the report submitted by the board, the most important point of which is that neither the United States Government nor the canal company nor any one else is in possession of sufficiently full and accurate information to justify the making of a definite plan as to the canal. He believes, as does the board of which he is a member, that a canal along the proposed route is practicable, and that when built it would answer expectations. But as to the essential questions of cost, of the best mode of construction, of the specific difficulties to be overcome, &c., there are not sufficient data for a definitive opinion.

This is an exceedingly important view of a matter of great consequence, and it is entitled to more respect than any other accessible to Congress or the public. There is no need for haste, and there is clearly great need for care. In the meantime we should like to know why the report of the Board of Engineers has not been printed by Congress in an edition sufficient for proper circulation. We have been informed by engineers and others having an intelligent interest in the subject that it is practically impossible to get the report from Washington. It is very poor economy to save the cost of publicity in a matter involving millions of money and the broadest and most lasting interests of the whole country.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT WINDOW GLASS.

The manufacturers of window glass decided two or three days ago that all the factories should be closed on May 29. It has been customary heretofore to close the factories during the months of July and August. This year work is to be suspended one month earlier, and there seems to be some doubt as to whether the plants will be opened again promptly on Sept. 1. The action taken by the combinations which control the industry will affect about 15,000 employés, and in June we shall hear all the high-tariff organs crying out that the glassmakers have been ruined by the Democratic tariff, although the duties in that tariff upon all sizes of glass larger than 16 by 24 inches exceed 100 per cent. ad valorem!

We shall also hear a great deal about a "flood" of imported window glass, although the official reports (Statistical Abstract of the United States, Page 228) show that the value of the cylinder, crown, and common window glass imported in the fiscal year 1895 (the first fiscal year of the new tariff) was only $835,730, as against $1,067,787 for the last year (1894) of the McKinley tariff, and an annual average of $1,548,781 for the first three years of that "wisest and bravest of tariff laws yet framed."

Before the partisan outcry about the condition of the window-glass industry begins to be heard throughout the land, we desire to invite attention to the following remarks in The National Glass Budget of the 11th inst., a journal of the glass industry published at Pittsburg:

"The price of domestic [window] glass must be kept at such a figure that the worst equipped and poorest managed misfit factory can keep its neck above water, and unfair prices must be squeezed out of the home builders who consume annually between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 boxes of domestic glass, in order to be able to fritter a portion of it away in a differential in the shape of a bonus to jobbers in a vain attempt to keep out 600,000 or 800,000 boxes, the importation of which has been invited, induced, and made possible by the short-sighted makeshifts and penurious policy of American manufacturers themselves.

"And with these incontrovertible facts before them and the country, one will be compelled to hear from now till next November hoarse-throated shouts for MCKINLEY and protection to home industry on the part of manufacturers and workmen; protection against the more progressive and superiorly equipped Belgian manufacturers; protection against growing imports, made necessary by shut-downs at home; protection to give suck to the babes who have the best and cheapest fuel and the worst equipped factories on earth; protection to 2,000 blowers, largely of foreign birth, who are earning from four to ten times as much as the average American mechanic and craftsman, so as to keep the 64,000,000 people constant contributors and tribute payers to three of the most short-sighted 'combines' that ever grew fat at the expense of the unprotected common people who foot the bills."

This is very plain talk, and it comes from a weekly journal of the glass industry, published in the city which may be called the headquarters of that industry and of Pennsylvania McKinleyism. The Budget also speaks of "the domestic manufacturers," who "by their very combination" are "forced to hold glass at such a point as will allow the worst situated, most crudely equipped, and poorest managed factories to keep afloat, and constantly build dikes so that not a single farthing from all the tank improvements, mass production, mechanical handling of raw materials, and the economies resulting from the application of labor-saving machinery, which has so markedly distinguished the past decade, shall ever dribble out to the consumer."

This interesting testimony, given out by what appears to be expert authority from the inner circle, should not be overlooked.

What frenzied indignation and wild horror must have billowed through the soul of Mr. JOHN MCGIVNEY when he discovered that by trick and device he had been led to sign, not, as he thought, an application for a job in the Navy Yard, but a resignation from the Republican County Committee! If, as Mr. MCGIVNEY asserts, a conscienceless Brookfield man really played this hideous joke on the unsuspicious and unsophisticated Plattite, the time has surely come to call a halt and let the American people have a chance to realize whither things are drifting. Is there nothing, nothing, sacred to these politicians—not even the yearning for a job felt by one of their own fraternity? Apparently not, when deeds like this are perpetrated. For we believe that Mr. MCGIVNEY tells the truth, and that the application and the resignation were flimflammed, just as he says. It stands to reason that he could not, and would not, have invented a story of crime like this. For, victim as he is, and innocent of wrong, his political career is closed by it forever. There are misfortunes that cannot be forgiven, and he has been overwhelmed by one of them, indeed by the very worst of them.

Another savage has distinguished himself by wantonly murdering an American eagle. The crime was committed, this time, over in Jersey, and the name which it should cover with opprobrium is that of ALBERT A. SICKLEY, who lives in Springfield, a little village not far from Rahway. Strange as it may seem, considering the enormity of ALBERT A. SICKLEY's act, Springfield is a place with three churches and an academy. It also possesses a flour mill and a pasteboard factory, and the probabilities are that ALBERT A. SICKLEY got his religious instruction in the one and his education in the other of these two establishments. No better explanation suggests itself, at any rate, to account for his wicked conduct. The noble bird was sitting on a bough, giving his justly celebrated imitation of a silver dollar, when ALBERT A. SICKLEY passed that way, carrying a gun and a thirst for blood. The eagle fell at the first shot, was dispatched by a second, and measured five and a half feet from wing tip to wing tip. Never again will he look the sun sternly in the face; never again will he carry himself as the symbol of American liberty up into the blue empyrean; never again will he even prevent a fish hawk from over-eating. All he can do hereafter is to measure five and a half feet. And that? Why, even ALBERT A. SICKLEY can probably do that!

FAREWELL TO PADEREWSKI.

A Dinner to Him and the De Reszke Brothers.

A farewell dinner was given yesterday afternoon to Paderewski and the de Reszke brothers, at Luchow's Hotel, in Fourteenth Street, by a few of their personal friends in this city.

Twenty-four men sat down to dinner at 1 o'clock, and the party was entertained with music and speeches until 6 o'clock. Paderewski not only played solos, but he also accompanied the singing of the de Reszkes, and made an address which proved him to be a raconteur of much merit.

Among those present, besides the guests of honor, were William Steinway, Anton Seidl, N. Stetson, Charles Steinway, Hugo Goerlitz, Emil Krehbiel, and August Spanuth. William Steinway kept the party in continual laughter with his funny stories and his pleasant sallies at the three guests. Both Jean and Edouard de Reszke sang and made brief addresses.

Paderewski will sail for Europe next week, and the de Reszkes the following week.

Mr. Paderewski's Recital To-day.

Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, will give his last recital to-day at 2:30 P. M., in Carnegie Hall. The programme in full is as follows:

Chromatic fantasia and fugue.....Bach
Sonata, C minor, Opus 111.....Beethoven
Papillons, Opus 2.....Schumann
Variations on a theme by Paganini, Opus 35.....Brahms
Impromptu, Opus 36.....
Mazurka, B flat minor, Opus 24, No. 4.....
Berceuse, Opus 57.....
Sonata, B flat minor, Opus 35, with funeral march.....Chopin
Nocturne, B flat, Opus 16, No. 4.....Paderewski
Fantasia on themes from "A Midsummmer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn-Liszt

PRAISE FOR OUR LIBRARIES.

Political Economy Can Be Studied Better in America than in England.

From The London Telegraph.

It is proposed by the London School of Economics and Political Science, a body which does unostentatious and exceedingly useful work, to establish in the metropolis a library of political science, there being at the present time no place where the serious student of administrative or constitutional problems can find the material for his work.

The magnificent collection of books at the British Museum and the libraries at the Colonial Institute and the Statistical Society do not make a specialty of economics. Vast numbers of reports of our governing bodies, municipal and educational, are issued, but they are not systematically arranged and compared, and much important information in them is therefore hidden away. The result is that in any serious study of political science, and especially in the scientific investigation of public administration, England stands at present far behind the United States, France, Germany, and Italy. In all these countries the student who wishes to devote himself to such problems finds one or more centres of research, equipped with a considerable collection of the indispensable material.

It is no exaggeration to say that some of the problems of political science most pressing in their importance to English administrators can be far better studied at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, (with its unrivaled Blüntschli collection of Swiss and other documents,) or at Columbia College, New-York, than anywhere in this country. A French nobleman, the Vicomte de Chambrun, has lately given £12,000 for the establishment of a library and centre of research in Paris, not unlike what is now proposed for London.

PERSONALS.

—Augustine Birrell had amusing proof recently of the slender foundations on which literary fame rests, for he was introduced by the Chairman of a meeting as "the author of that amusing book 'Vice-Versâ.'" Mr. Birrell did not deny the charge, for, after all, as he said afterward, both "Vice-Versâ" and "Obiter Dicta" are Latin, and, in any case, it was a compliment to be thought to be the author of so capital a book as Mr. Anstey's.

—The Italian General, Ellena, is convinced that Gen. Arimondi committed suicide, seeing that during the battle of Adowa, the latter said to him, "Take care that you never allow yourself to fall alive into the hands of the enemy; always keep your last shot for yourself." Gen. Ellena says that at the time of the defeat, Baratieri seemed completely overwhelmed. He did not speak or command; he hardly seemed to exist.

—President Faure was President at Havre of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is Protestant, and he is a brother of Bourgeois in Free Masonry, which, in France, is not necessarily deistic; but he is, as representative of the Kings of France, canon of St. John Lateran at Rome, which is, apparently, incongruous.

—Rear Admiral Dawkins, who has just died at Stoke Gabriel, Devon, was the Captain of the ill-fated Vanguard when she was rammed and sunk by the Iron Duke in the Irish Channel in 1875. Capt. Dawkins, who was the last man to leave the sinking ship, was made Rear Admiral on the retired list in 1878.

—Gen. Barker, the new Governor of the Bermudas, is a Lucknow hero. He has been in the army more than forty years, was long associated with the direction of military education, and has held a command in China, and an Acting Governorship in Hongkong.

—"The faithful men of Jever," a place near the North Sea coast of Germany, according to their custom every Spring, sent this year to Prince Bismarck 101 plovers' eggs for his birthday. This is the twenty-fifth successive year they have made the present.

—Leo XIII. is the doyen of the Catholic episcopate. He received his episcopal consecration in 1843, and there is no Bishop living whose consecration is so old. It has rarely happened that the Pope was the oldest Bishop in the Catholic world.

—Paul Verlaine, in addition to a bust in the "Poet's Corner" of Luxembourg Gardens, is to have a similar honor paid to him at Nancy. Possibly Metz, where Verlaine was born, will follow suit.

—The daughter of Gen. Hippolyte, the lately deceased President of the Haytian Republic, is at present in Paris for the purpose of perfecting herself in the French language.

One of Ouida's Heroines.

From The London Chronicle.

Some curious misstatements are going the round of the press in connection with the new life of the "gorgeous" Lady Blessington. It is quite true that a certain incident in her checkered career suggested to Ouida the plot of her story "Moths." Lady Harriett Spencer Cowper, however, was not her daughter, but the only legitimate child of her husband, Lord Blessington, by his first wife, a Scotch lady, Miss Gardiner.

Forced into a marriage with that erratic genius, Count d'Orsay, Lady Harriett, like Ouida's heroine, shortly after her wedding discovered the truth concerning the friendship which existed between her husband and her stepmother. She at once left him, and resided for some years in Paris, where she published several rather brilliant novels in the French language, which she spoke as well as her own.

On the death of d'Orsay his widow married Mr. Spencer Cowper, the eldest stepson of Lord Palmerston, and went to reside on his estate at Sandringham, which, on his death, was purchased for the Prince of Wales for £220,000. Lady Harriett was a very beautiful and accomplished woman. After a very adventurous life she settled down to piety and good works, and died in the sixties in Paris.

WATER COLORS AT LOTOS CLUB.

The Lotos Club closes its season with a collection of water colors, mostly by American artists, and so concludes its series of exhibitions in a manner at once creditable to itself and interesting to those fortunate enough to be numbered among its guests.

Mr. Elderkin of the Art Committee is responsible for the bringing together of the present group of drawings, which include a pastel or two, and Mr. Evans has contributed, among other works, the three winners of his annual prize to the Water Color Society. These are J. Francis Murphy's "Under Gray Skies," Sarah C. Seer's "Romola," and W. L. Lathrop's "Twilight in Connecticut." All of these are of interest, and their reappearance is welcome.

A prize winner at the recent exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club, Henry B. Snell demonstrates again his sound artistic qualities in a modest picture hung here entitled "An English Village," delightful in harmony of tone, refined in color, and puzzling in its attractive, soft technique. A less important but worthy sketch by the same man is of some old boats. Edwin A. Abbey's remembered composition of two young women at the piano, "Sisters," is placed with the prominence it deserves at one end of the room, but it lacks the completeness of his later work as seen this Winter, wherein he has made such strides, and by comparison the present example seems a trifle labored, with less spontaneity. An interesting work by Mary J. Cassatt is called "In a Garden." Its proximity to Manet's "Portrait of a Lady" betrays the artist's inspiration.

Agreeable in every way is a landscape by Charles A. Platt, "A Spring Flood," which is refined and harmonious. By Alfred M. Turner a mother and child, catalogued as "The Prayer," is certainly one of the most successful works this artist has signed. Though very simple and naïve, with no straining after the sentimental, there is nevertheless a simple pathos, a genuine feeling of tender motherhood, that have been caught quite unconsciously and carried out effectively. So, too, William T. Smedley, who yields to no one in his ability to adequately express himself in whatever the medium, and who is never uninteresting, no matter what his story, has been unusually happy in his "Thanksgiving Dinner," a delightfully drawn and painted interior, with figures. By F. S. Church, there are his "Pandora," with the decorative young woman letting loose the box of ills, together with "The Lion's Love," of which we have had since many variations.

The lamented Theodore Robinson is represented by a small but worthy example in a landscape way of a French village in moonlight, which is just in values, true in relations, and delicate in every way, and by Henry W. Ranger three works demonstrate his command over the medium, the most important of these being "A Wet Night in New-York," a realistic scene in the streets, full of reflections, mysterious shadows, and lights. Robert C. Minor has some low-toned landscapes with tree forms well indicated in simple masses; Charles Warren Eaton sends a modest landscape, and Julian Rix is here with two landscapes, one vigorous, the other less so.

More personal, perhaps, is Benjamin Foster, whose two contributions are serious and earnest, and whose little wood interior, "A Dim Old Forest," is peculiarly rich in tone. Thomas Moran sends some of his colorful Venetian sketches, as do William Sartain and Louis Tiffany, while by Carleton Wiggins there is a stretch of desolate country, entitled "Waste Lands," sad in color and carefully composed.

There are figure pictures, some small and highly finished examples of "Night," by Charles C. Curran, and an "Andromeda," by E. S. Hamilton; a decorative work by Walter Shirlaw, "The Sonnet"; a very feeble effort by James Fagin called "Gathering Flowers"; a head by J. Alden Josephi, and cattle by Horatio Walker, together with George H. Smillie's prize-winning "Massachusetts Coast," thus honored at the American Art Association some time ago.

Trythall Rowe, an Englishman, who has in recent years contributed to various New-York exhibitions, sends two delightful impressions of Berkshire, delicate in color and quaint in architectural arrangement, and Walter Crane has a small drawing, "An English Interior," that is slight, weak, and trifling to a degree. A splendid study of a lion is by the great Barye, a worthy, serious, able effort. There is a tiger, too, by Eugène Delacroix upon the same high plane of work; a military picture by John Lewis Brown, and some rocks by Decamps.

The Dutchmen are fairly represented, and show up strong as able manipulators of the medium of water color, for which they are justly famous. Joseph Israels of course leads the list with two of his figure compositions. Keever has some low-toned interiors of women sewing and spinning; there are landscapes by William Maris, and by the gifted Anton Mauve, whose reputation increases as the years pass, some "Potato Diggers." Offermans has a stretch of meadow with water, called "The Pond"; Roelops some "Cattle in Pasture." Weissenbruch three landscapes, and Ten Cate as many, of architectural effects in England and France.

Altogether, the club offers a pleasant, artistic hour's entertainment to its visitors, and is to be congratulated on the success of its Art Committee's labors for the last six months. As usual, the house will be thrown open to the gentler sex on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, to those who have cards of invitation.

SKETCHES AT SALMAGUNDI CLUB.

Attention has already been called more than once to the activity this season of the Salmagundi Club in an exhibition way. The organization has made many commendable efforts, brought together several collections of individual work, or made shows of interesting variety wherein different men and methods have been exploited. It has generously thrown open its galleries and been lavish in its hospitality, for with its advent in new quarters it has seemed to have taken a new lease of life.

Perhaps no club in the city is better equipped to furnish within its membership the material for agreeable exhibitions of a personal nature. A large number of the younger painters is on its rolls, and there are many of the older men whose intelligent conservatism acts as a healthy check to the impetuosity of the more youthful element, so that in the end an excellent balance is struck.

Just now are hung over 100 sketches, incompleted pictures, and studies in oil, water color, pastel, and black and white. These will remain until the 25th of the month on free exhibition to such as may receive cards of invitation, and they form an attractive collection, particularly in giving a more intimate glance into the methods of procedure of men whose finished canvases

SPAIN'S PERPETUAL WAR

PAPAL NUNCIO AT MADRID IS TO OFFER MEDIATION BY LEO XIII.

Failing in This, the United States Will Be Proposed by Mgr. Cretoni—Maceo's Troops Pursued Further West in Pinar del Rio Province—Hand-to-Hand Fights with Rebels—Bravery of Prisoners Who Were Executed at Cabana.

LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch from Rome to The Pall Mall Gazette says that Mgr. Cretoni, Papal Nuncio to Madrid, has been instructed to propose to the Spanish Government that Spain accept the mediation of the Pope, or, failing that, to endeavor to secure the acceptance by Spain of the mediation of the United States to the end of obtaining the pacification of Cuba.

HAVANA, April 17.—Reports from columns of troops who have been operating for several days against Maceo have been received. According to these the troops destroyed a number of camps that the rebels had been compelled to abandon, and pursued portions of Maceo's forces further west in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The troops had one officer and five soldiers wounded, and a Corporal sunstruck. The rebel losses are unknown. Maceo was said to be near Lechuza, the scene of his recent defeat of the Spanish troops, yesterday.

Colonel Sanz and the guerrillas of San Domingo report that they have attacked groups of rebels and had hand-to-hand fights with them. The guerrillas state that twenty-one of the insurgents were killed and a number wounded. The Spaniards had two wounded.

Three prisoners, named Borges, Hernandez, and Bacallao, were shot at the Cabanas fortress this morning. The executions were public. The doomed men knelt facing the main wall of the fortress, with their backs toward the troops. All three fell forward at the first volley, but two of them were not instantly killed, and received single shots. The prisoners met death bravely. Two of the men were colored and one was white. The men were taken prisoners in the action at Candelaria.

SPAIN'S ELECTORAL SCANDALS.

Board Members Fined, and Aguilada Officials Stoned by Inhabitants.

MADRID, April 17.—The members of the Madrid Election Board have been fined 2,000f. each for corrupt handling of the votes in the recent election. The fines imposed upon the various polling Presidents for fraudulent practices at the polls aggregate 2,000,000f.

Señor Sagasta, ex-Prime Minister, has called a meeting of the Liberal leaders in the Cortes for the purpose of formulating a Cuban programme. The question of international relations, especially as regards the United States, will be raised in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen Regent's speech, and the recent electoral scandals will also be denounced.

Official scrutiny of the polling in the provinces had the effect of altering the original returns very slightly. Riots occurred at Aguilada, near Barcelona, yesterday, when the officials were stoned by the inhabitants of the town. A movement is on foot in Madrid to petition the Government for the annulment of the elections in the capital city.

IRISHMEN ON THEIR VICEROY.

His Court Is Qualified as Gingerbread, but It Remains Solid.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. J. S. MacNeill, member for South Donegal, moved on the submission of the Irish estimates to reduce the amount of money granted for the expenses of the household of the Viceroy of Ireland. In the course of his remarks Mr. MacNeill characterized the Viceroy's household as a gingerbread court.

Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, declared that the household was a hotbed of flunkeys.

During the discussion of the motion Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, intimated that if the Irish members were unanimous on the point of reducing the grant he would seriously consider the question of the retention of the Viceroyalty.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member for the Scotland division of Liverpool, the well-known Irish Nationalist, declared that there was no such unanimity.

Mr. MacNeill's motion was then rejected.

FUNDS FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Gladstone Says Anatolia's Devastation Must Be Charged to Russia.

LONDON, April 17.—A meeting was held at Chester to-day to raise funds for the benefit of the suffering Armenians. Mr. Gladstone sent a subscription of £50, accompanied by a letter, in which he said he regretted that nature compelled increasing adherence to his decision not to appear in public.

The Duke of Westminster, who presided at the meeting, stated that Mr. Gladstone, in a recent conversation, declared that every murder and infamy in Anatolia must now be ascribed to Russia, who was able to stop the outrages with a word, but who would not utter it.

ABYSSINIANS HOLD ADIGRAT.

Italians at Adicaje, Baldissera Advancing, Menelek Retiring.

ROME, April 17.—The United Press learns that the reports in circulation yesterday that the Italians had defeated the Abyssinians at Adigrat were untrue. The rumors are ascribed to Bourse speculators.

According to dispatches from Gen. Baldissera, received by the Government last evening, the large army of the Italians was at Adicaje, eighty kilometers from Adigrat. The dispatches also say that King Menelek continues to retire.

DEFEATS OF THE DERVISHES.

Repulsed by Arabs, a Soudanese Battalion, and Egyptian Cavalry.

LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch from Suakim, dated April 16, says that 300 dervish cavalry and 1,000 infantry made an attack upon the friendly Arabs and drove them into the Erkowit Hills.

The dervishes afterward attacked Major Sidney's Tenth Soudanese Battalion, the fight resulting in Sidney's repulsing the dervishes with notable loss. The dervishes also attacked the Eighth Egyptian Cavalry, under Capt. Fenwick, and were again repulsed with a loss of thirty killed.

German Centrists Against Dueling.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Centre Party have given notice that in the Reichstag to-morrow they will ask the Government what steps have been taken or will be taken to curb the dueling nuisance. The Emperor yesterday sent a telegram summoning Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, to Carlsruhe.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—The United States Consul General at Havana is instructed to take the usual measures for the protection of Albert Jesus Diaz, an American arrested at Havana for alleged complicity with the insurgents.

—British troops ordered to the interior of South Africa are to be replaced by a battalion of infantry and a body of mounted men. The garrison at Cape Town is to be increased permanently.

—In the House of Commons the President of the Board of Agriculture admitted that two cases of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle in Essex originated in London.

—Ex-King Milan of Servia will make a tour of the United States in May.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William Hunt, for many years a leading surgeon in Philadelphia, died yesterday at his residence, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 26, 1835. Dr. Hunt was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and was a member of a number of medical organizations.

—Dr. Moses W. Russell, one of the most prominent physicians of Concord, N. H., died yesterday after a brief illness at the age of fifty-nine. He is survived by one daughter.

A VERY SUSPICIOUS ERROR.

The Printer's Blunder Advances the Bridge Lease Bill.

ALBANY, April 17.—The progress of the bill which proposes to give the use of the Brooklyn Bridge to the elevated railroads will bear watching at every stage.

There are corporations with millions of dollars behind it, and there are politicians unscrupulous to a degree in charge of it. There is also a lobby that knows all the tricks of the business, and mightily skilled in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

This is the bill which was rushed through the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation the other day with such indecent haste as to start stories of a most scandalous nature.

Such speedy action at the request of such wealthy corporations and such manifest disposition to push the bill through before any adequate consideration of the questions involved gave rise to "boodle" yarns.

It was discovered this morning that an error had been made in the handling of this bill. The error was suspicious, chiefly because of the haste which has been shown all along with the bill. It had been reported from the committee and had taken its natural place on the calendar in general orders, on the order of second reading. It appeared printed on the Senators' desks as having been ordered to a third reading.

If the bill had been thus advanced it would have dodged the gantlet which bills must run when they are considered in Committee of the Whole—a place where daylight is let in on strikes, grabs, and legislative steals. It is, moreover, almost the only place where open fighting is done for or against the average bill, which is not of general interest.

If the bill had remained on the order of third reading its chances for passage would have been largely increased over those chances at present.

The mistake may have been an honest one, but it was unfortunate that it occurred with this particular bill, which has such a "sneak" career, and that its net result might have been so favorable to the great interests behind the measure.

Senator Grady discovered the error. He arose and called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill as printed had the statement that it had been ordered to third reading.

"The bill is in general orders," said Senator Grady, "and I call attention to the fact. I desire to have the printed bill correspond with the facts. If this be done now, it may avoid any confusion or trouble later, when it comes to be considered."

The clerks of the Senate looked up the record, and found that the facts were as Senator Grady had stated.

Senator Ellsworth was presiding, and he ordered the correction to be made.

TROUBLE IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Willcocks Demands Lieut. Barnard's Resignation.

Capt. Washington Willcocks of Company I of the Ninth Regiment has asked Second Lieut. George C. Barnard to resign, and the latter refuses to do so, declaring that the Captain is trying to get him out for personal reasons.

Lieut. Barnard said yesterday: "I will not resign. I propose to fight it out and see if Capt. Willcocks can use the National Guard to carry out a private grudge. Capt. Willcocks and I had been the warmest friends, and, in fact, chums until last Friday night. I was dining some friends at my home, 227 West Forty-third Street, when Capt. Willcocks called with Sergt. Classe and Corp. Joel.

"'What's the matter, Captain,' I asked.

"'Matter enough,' replied the Captain, standing stiff as a ramrod. 'I have heard that certain things have been said about me in the present of a certain woman. Either Sergt. Classe or you said them, and I have satisfied myself that the Sergeant is guiltless, and therefore you have done this thing. I told the Sergeant that if he was guilty he would have to resign, and I demand the same of you.'

"'I deny that I am guilty of such baseness,' I said. 'Have I been your best friend for years thus to betray you now. I absolutely refuse to sign that blank.'"

The Captain then withdrew, and after the dinner the Lieutenant and Col. Fife, one of his guests, drove to the Captain's house for further light on the matter. In an adjoining café the officers discussed the matter, and Lieut. Barnard established his innocence to such an extent that the Captain and he parted amicably. The two men met at the armory Monday night. Capt. Willcocks scarcely looked at his former friend. "How's this, Captain?" asked the Lieutenant. "I thought we had——"

"Don't speak to me, Sir," exclaimed the Captain.

"Didn't you say you knew I was not guilty?" asked Barnard.

"I have heard more, Sir; heard more," was the Captain's short rejoinder. "All I want of you is your resignation."

The Lieutenant was livid with anger, but restrained himself enough to say, with dignity: "You'll never get my resignation. I'll show you I can fight this as well as you. You can't drag personal matters into the company."

"Do not come to drill to-morrow night," said the Captain. The Lieutenant saluted and walked away.

Capt. Willcocks declined yesterday to go into details as to his difference with his Lieutenant. He admitted he had demanded Barnard's resignation, but said that it was because of incompetency.

Col. Seward would not discuss the matter, as it had not reached him officially. He said that Lieut. Barnard had a high record as a faithful officer.

AN APPEAL FROM CLARA BARTON.

She Says There Is Much Sickness in the Orient—A Call for Medicine.

Dr. Lesser, Executive Surgeon of the New-York Red Cross Society, recently received from Constantinople a cable dispatch from Clara Barton of the American National Red Cross, asking if medical supplies could be sent from this country. The scourge is increasing alarmingly, the dispatch said, and more physicians had been ordered to the interior from the medical college at Beyroot. A cable dispatch was sent to Miss Barton, asking what kind of medical supplies were needed, and the following reply was received:

Have tried in vain to get definite information. The conditions are smallpox, typhoid, typhus, and dysentary. Cholera is feared now in Egypt. Nearly 10,000 are sick. You will judge the medicine needed. Quinine is greatly used here. You cannot meet the demand. Send what you can to help along. Ship to Alexandretta, care United States Consular Agent Walker.

It is hoped by the Red Cross Society that manufacturers of and dealers in the medicines and foods needed in such conditions will make liberal contributions, of which notice should be sent to Spencer Trask, Chairman, 45 William Street, New-York.

SANFORD HOLD-OVERS REMOVED.

Mayor Gleason's Health Board Makes New Appointments.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 17.—The Health Board of Long Island City, which was recently appointed by Mayor P. J. Gleason, held a meeting in its rooms in the City Hall Thursday night.

Secretary F. H. Batterman of the Health Board and John J. Colton, Chief Sanitary Inspector, two men who held over from the Sanford administration, were to be placed on trial for being derelict in their duties. They did not appear and were dismissed. Health Officer William J. Burnett, who, it is alleged, admitted that he had not made a written report as required as long as he held the office, was also dismissed.

The Commissioners appointed Dr. P. J. McKeon as Health Officer, and William F. Coffey was named as Secretary to the Health Board and Register of Vital Statistics.

The officials who were dismissed do not recognize the authority of the Gleason officials, and they will contest their dismissal in the courts.

Not Disputations.

From The Chicago Record.

"Julia looks like an amiable girl."

"She is; whenever we dispute about street-car fare she gives up and lets me pay."

Notice to Mariners.

Fishers Point Range Post Lights, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that on or about April 30, 1896, the two fixed white lights on Fishers Point, marking the dredged channel from the Pennsylvania side to the New-Jersey side of the Delaware River, will be discontinued. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 80, Nos. 423 and 424, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1895," Page 84.

APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN

CONTROLLER ECKELS TALKS ABOUT FINANCE IN CINCINNATI.

Points Out the Cause of the Country's Situation and Shows How to Improve It—Prosperity Would Come, He Says, with the Passage of Proper Financial and Monetary Laws—Important Duty for Good Citizens.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Controller Eckels delivered this evening an able address on the financial situation. He spoke to a large audience in the Grand Opera House. Among those present were many members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Clearing House Association, and the Commercial Club. The Controller came to Cincinnati on the joint invitation of these influential organizations.

Mr. Eckels in his address urged the importance of business men taking an interest in the financial affairs of the country at all times, and especially in existing conditions. He said that at no previous time within the past three decades had conditions so serious affected the American business world as prevailed at the present time.

Discussing these conditions and their causes Mr. Eckels said:

I do not indulge in exaggeration of speech or extravagance of statement when I say that at no time within the past three decades have conditions so serious confronted the American business world. The crisis of 1893 and the business depression of to-day, instead of being the result of speculation and overtrading, was due to legislation, which, in the first instance, gave new power to the advocates of free coinage of silver, and in the second, placed upon the Treasury's gold reserve a larger burden of redemption without in anywise increasing either the amount of the Nation's gold or giving to the Secretary additional powers to adequately protect the same. The seriousness of the situation of 1873 and 1884 could be overcome by greater care in business methods and less extravagance in public and private expenditures.

The question of a cheapened standard of value did not enter into the calculation of the investor as a prime factor, and no considerable body of men deemed it possible that the American people would tolerate legislation, the effect of which would be to impair contracts and obviate through legal enactment the payment of any part of the Nation's or the individual's obligations. With that element eliminated it needed only time to bring order out of chaos and prosperity from apparent ruin.

I can conceive of no greater proof of the high esteem in which the credit of the American people, as a nation and as individuals, was held prior to the year 1890, than the eagerness with which foreign capital sought our shores. It did so despite both the fact that the country was burdened with an enormous debt growing out of the war, and its failure to promptly retire the Governmental currency.

It was not retarded by the long delay in taking steps to bring about the resumption of specie payment nor the factious legislative opposition to it when the law fixing the date that it should go into effect found place upon the statute book. It was indifferent even to the agitation for the issue of fiat currency, and the passage of the greenback act and hardly hesitated when the Bland-Allison silver dollar became a part of our National currency.

While the English and Dutch discussed, sometimes doubtingly, the weakness of our whole fiscal system, they still continued to send to us in increasing amounts their surplus capital even though in many instances it resulted in complete loss to them.

There never were so large investments of foreign capital in the United States as in the years immediately preceding 1890; there never have been so small ones as in the years since that date. It cannot, in the light of this fact, be argued other than that the silver legislation of that year accomplished what all the other currency heresies and follies of three decades could not do. It succeeded in creating for the first time a suspicion that the flatist might yet control in the financial operations of our people.

The inevitable effect of the legislation demanded by those who stand sponsor for the free coinage of silver would be to disturb and injure our commercial relations at home and abroad—at home by recklessly inflating the volume of our currency, thus unsettling values; abroad by destroying the already impaired credit of our country.

It is our boast that this is a great commercial Nation, but yet in serious attempt is made to have here a standard of value which is not recognized in any commercial nation of the first class in the world. In no nation of importance will it ever be again a standard of monetary value, and the intelligent people and the American legislator should appreciate this fact.

It is impossible to legislate for our own people in this matter. The United States cannot be isolated from the rest of the world, nor would it be desirable if it could. The inauguration of such a policy could not but result in commercial suicide. The interests of this people are so intertwined with the interests of others that from the force of self-preservation we must conform our laws to the laws which govern the world's trade.

I do not believe that any people, no matter how great its energy and its resources, can, within itself and independent of all others, become a strong, a powerful, and a mighty nation. Great as has been the advance of the American people, magnificent as have been their efforts and marvelous as has been the success which has followed them, an attempt by the law-making power of this Government to subvert the immutable laws which govern the world's trade will prove as futile as though conceived in the council of some unlettered race unused to the ways and doings of modern business enterprise.

I consider that the American people to-day are possessed of the opportunity to injure themselves in this matter; they are not possessed of the power either to revise, change, or destroy laws that owe their origin and strength not to written legislative sanction, but to the unwritten decrees of commerce. The first and great essential to the return of prosperity to the American people is the complete elimination of the free-silver fallacy and the equally emphatic and unequivocal reaffirmation of our adherence to the single gold standard of value.

As a part of that work I deem it necessary that the outstanding demand obligations of the Government shall be at the earliest practicable moment paid in gold and canceled, and that assurance thus be given that we have entered upon an era of financiering that is based upon correct and sound monetary principles. As a contribution to all this every note of issue to circulate as money should be issued by the banks, and every bank that issues such a note should stand ready and capable to redeem the same in gold upon presentation.

The Government of the United States ought not to occupy the position of being the one great source of gold supply for this and every other nation. During all the years prior to the civil war the country's banks, without inconvenience to themselves and without working disturbance to the business world, supplied whatever gold was needed to transact business at home and to settle international balances abroad.

To-day the American business world stands eager and expectant, prepared, if doubt and indecision comes to an end, to set at work forces which will make the country again the home of a new and greater prosperity. Its resources are ample, the energy of its people unbounded, its opportunities would be world-wide. It only needs such financial and monetary laws and policies as will again inspire the world's confidence and again draw to it the world's idle capital.

Mr. Eckels's speech produced a strong impression on his audience, many of whom, though Republicans, do not indorse the financial plank of the Ohio Republican Convention.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday midnight to 12 o'clock Friday midnight.)

—5:20 A. M.—40 Orchard Street; Isadore Goldberg; damage trifling.

—10:25 A. M.—426 East Fifty-ninth Street; chimney; no damage.

—10:30 A. M.—155 Rivington Street; chimney; no damage.

—11:35 A. M.—456 East Tenth Street; tenement; Henry Stein; no damage.

—11:40 A. M.—2 Broome Street; tenement; Harris Barmann; damage slight.

—11:55 A. M.—28 Burling Slip; H. C. Dusenburry; damage, $8,000.

3:00 P. M.—18 Cannon Street; no damage.

—3:25 P. M.—71 Bayard Street; J. Brodie; grocery; damage, $10.

—5:30 P. M.—719 Third Avenue; William Rosen; tenement; damage, $200.

—6:00 P. M.—33 Allen Street; L. Mendel; tenement; no damage.

—6:00 P. M.—1,595 Lexington Avenue; Mary McKeon; damage, $25.

—6:15 P. M.—474 Third Avenue; occupant unknown; dwelling; damage trifling.

—7:00 P. M.—406 East Fifty-third Street; John Myer; dwelling; no damage.

7:00 P. M.—171 East Ninety-first Street; Edward Towle; flat; damage trifling.

—8:15 P. M.—127 East Twenty-fourth Street; James Bencard; dwelling; damage, $100.

—8:45 P. M.—215 Tilla Avenue; Felix Glimsky; unfinished building; no damage.

—8:50 P. M.—532 East Ninety-second Street; William E. Lester; no damage.

—10 P. M.—59 East Third Street; Theresa Branfeld, tenement; damage, $10.

10:10 P. M.—259 West Twenty-second Street; William Hoffman; damage, $100.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Malet, Hull April 4, with mdse to Sanderson & Sons. Anchored outside the Bar.

SS Campania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool April 11, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Anchored outside of Sandy Hook Bar at 10:10 P. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Smith, Buenos Ayres March 6, Montevideo March 9, Santos March 20, Rio de Janeiro March 27, with mdse. and passenger to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKenzie, Barbados March 31, Martinique, Dominica, and Guadaloupe April 1, Antigua April 3, Montserrat April 4, St. Kitts April 9, St. Croix April 10, and St. Thomas April 12, with mdse. and 40 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demerara April 4 and Barbados April 8, with mdse, and 5 passengers to G. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

A FUSION IN ALABAMA.

Republicans and Populists Unite—No Fusion in North Carolina.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—The fruits of the victory of free silver in Alabama—a victory largely obtained by the votes of the Populists—was the inauguration to-day of a thorough fusion of Populists and Republicans.

Populists in Lee County and other localities have already boasted in public print that the free silver men invited them into the Democratic primaries, stipulating only that they should vote for Johnston for Governor, with full permission to return afterward to their allegiance. They claimed that they "outgeneraled" the Democrats.

The Republicans and Populists held conventions here to-day and effected a fusion in county and State matters. The Republican leaders agreed to still war with one another for or against McKinley, but to co-operate in conjunction with the Populists against the Democrats. The plan of fusion will be carried out in every county of the State.

The Populists claim Johnston hatched the "conspiracy" which worsted R. F. Kolb in the Democratic State Convention of 1890 and started the Populist Party in Alabama. They say they voted for Johnston last Saturday to have the pleasure of beating him next August.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.—The Populist State Committee, without a dissenting vote, to-day declined to accept the Republican proposition for fusion upon the basis of a division of State offices and a pledge to vote for a Republican Senator. This ends all prospect of fusion so far as committees are concerned.

The State Conventions of the two parties can, of course, review this action. There are broad hints to-night of revolt of part of the Populists against their committee's decision not to fuse with the Republicans.

The Republican leaders met here to-night, and will make an official statement of their position. Senator Pritchard and Congressman Pearson will attend the meeting.

AGAIN DECLARE FOR MORTON.

Colored County Republicans Dismiss Old Executive Committee.

The colored Republican county organization met last night at 153 West Fifty-third Street, in the hall of the Sons of New-York. There was a large attendance, and the meeting lasted until after midnight.

The object of the meeting was to summarily dismiss the Executive Committee, of which Samuel J. Moran was Chairman, and which was composed of seventy members, two from each Assembly district. The committee was charged with neglect of duty on three counts. First, with failure to report to the organization; second, with not calling meetings when ordered to do so, and, third, with endeavoring to affiliate with John B. Milholland and join the McKinley forces.

When the resolution was offered that the committee be summarily discharged a debate was started. Several members of the committee argued in their defense, and, when they saw that they were outnumbered, they left the hall. The resolution, after their departure, was carried unanimously and the committee was discharged.

Reports from the various Assembly districts were made, and several members delivered speeches in which the fealty of the organization was pledged to Edward Lauterbach and the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidency was again approved.

The organization will meet on the first Friday in May for the purpose of naming a new Executive Committee and appointing the fifteen men who will represent the colored Republicans of New-York County at the St. Louis Convention.

ARRANGING TO GO TO ST. LOUIS.

Kings County Delegates Trying to Get Railroad Rates.

Seven delegates from Kings County to the National Republican Convention, which is to take place at St. Louis, held a conference at the Union League Club, on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night.

Kings County has ten delegates, two from each of the five Congressional districts. Those present last night were Commissioner Theodore B. Willis of the Department of City Works, George H. Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Walter B. Atterbury, Joseph R. Clark, President of the Board of Aldermen; Register Granville W. Harman, E. J. Kaltenbach, and County Clerk Henry C. Saffen. Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff were not present. Commissioner Woodruff was at the clubhouse early in the evening, but could not remain.

The delegates, Theodore B. Willis said, had been called together to arrange for the transportation of the delegates and their friends to St. Louis and for hotel accommodations there. Eugene Lovenberg of the New-York Central Railroad was present, as were also M. O. Davis and D. A. Smith, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The companies were competing to carry the National delegates and their friends from Brooklyn. It was not made known what was done.

Harrison Still Protesting.

PUTNAM, Conn., April 17.—William Harrison Taylor of Putnam telegraphed congratulations on his marriage to ex-President Harrison. Mr. Taylor said in his telegram: "May 'At Home' mean White House in November!" In his autograph reply Gen. Harrison said: "I thank you for your telegram of congratulations and good wishes so far as they relate to my domestic concerns, but I beg to enter a dissent from your political suggestion."

New-Jersey Delegates to St. Louis.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., April 17.—At the Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention, held here to-day, J. Franklin Fort of East Orange and Charles Bradley of Newark were named as delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

Milliken Renominated.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 17.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District to-day renominated Congressman Milliken by acclamation.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Sir Stafford Northcote of England.

—ST. JAMES—Gen. Julius Stahel of Washington.

—EVERETT—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army.

—METROPOLE—Senator James Ballantine of Andes, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee.

—WALDORF—Ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg of Connecticut.

—CAMBRIDGE—Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration.

—NORMANDIE—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

—HOLLAND—Senator T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y.; Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, and Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg.

—MURRAY HILL—State Senator Joseph Mullin, Speaker Hamilton Fish, ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont, and Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LIMA, N. Y., April 17.—The Parmelee Block on East Main Street, occupied by The Lima Recorder, James Lubbs's harness shop, and Kauffman's clothing store, was destroyed by fire late last night. The drug stock of S. E. Salmon & Son, J. E. Emmons's meat market, and Timothy McDonald's tailor shop were damaged by smoke and water. The Parmelee Block was insured for only $1,000. The losses are: Recorder, $8,000; Kauffman, $2,800; Lubbs's harness shop, $1,025.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—Fire early this morning destroyed the barn and stable of Faiterite & Co., coal dealers, Orange and First Streets. The loss is $5,000. Six horses and two mules were burned. The Passaic Boat Club lost a paper shell, which was stored in the loft of the stable.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The four-story brick building at 45 and 47 Jackson Street was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The adjoining building occupied by the Satey & Camp Organ Company, and the top floor of the Casino Theatre were damaged. The loss will not exceed $25,000.

Ives Wins at Cushion Carroms.

BOSTON, April 17.—The cushion-carrom billiard tournament was concluded here to-night, the final game being between Frank Ives and Jacob Schaefer. Ives won by a score of 300 to 284, and therefore is the cushion-carrom champion of the world. It took 69 innings to decide the game. Ives's highest run was 30, Schaefer's 26. Averages—Ives, 4 58-68; Schaefer, 4-22-68.

YOU HAVE CATARRH?—Let us recommend Pond's Extract; or, if the case is obstinate, use Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, Tube, and nasal syringe, $1.00.—Adv.

DEATH OF EDWIN PARDRIDGE.

Prominent in Chicago as a Wheat Speculator for Ten Years.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Edwin Pardridge of the Board of Trade firm of C. W. & E. Pardridge, the "king of plungers" in the wheat pit, died this afternoon at his Prairie Avenue residence of Bright's disease after an acute illness of ten days. He was sixty years old. He leaves a wife and five children.

He lost a fortune a year and a half ago and was compelled to sell a State Street store building for $750,000 to provide himself with ready money after he had scraped together several hundred thousand dollars to keep pace with the rising wheat market. He determined to hypothecate all his real estate, which was worth several millions of dollars, but fortunately for him his wife was in Europe and mortgages were valueless as collateral without her signature.

This saved him from utter ruin. His gains in the year were estimated by conservative operators at $1,500,000, and his losses in memorable squeezes were from $600,000 to $800,000. He always was a bear speculator, and was admitted to be the largest trader who had operated on the Chicago board.

He at one time was short 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, and there were many anxious faces in the pit. The market rose 5, 8, and 10 cents, but the Napoleon of the bears stood out on the greater part of his 15,000,000 bushels. He predicted a rapid decline of the bolstered market, and it came so quickly that there was no cover left for the bulls. The fortune he made thereby was the biggest one man ever had taken from the market.

He sold 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in the time of the World's Fair without having one bushel to deliver, and he beat "Old Hutch" in gambling on the future price.

Pardridge was born in Durhamville, N. Y. He was a prominent dry goods merchant here thirty years ago. He began speculating on the board fifteen years ago. He distributed much of his fortune among his family. He died worth over $500,000.

Gray Not Guilty of Murder.

Robert Gray, before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday was acquitted of the charge of murdering Frank Zipp. Gray lived over Nelson's saloon, Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street. He and Zipp got into a row in the saloon last July. Afterward Gray shot Zipp on the avenue. The defense was that Zipp had attacked the defendant with a knife and cut him, and that the latter had used his pistol in self-defense.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY—SLOANE.—On Thursday, April 16, by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., Priscilla D. Sloane, daughter of the late Courtlandt P. Dixon, to James L. Barclay, both of this city.

FAHNESTOCK—METCALF.—On Thursday, April 16, 1896, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, D. D., Mabel, daughter of the late James Bett Metcalf, to Harris Fahnestock.

NICHOLS—SWEZEY.—On Wednesday, April 15, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, 73 Lefferts Place, by the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Grace Darling, daughter of Christopher Swezey, to Edward E. Nichols, Jr., of Manitou, Col.

SIMONDS—WHITE.—On Thursday, April 16, 1896, at St. Chrysostom Chapel, by the Rev. James E. Hall, rector of Grace Church, Cherry Valley, N. Y., William B. Simonds to Mary E. L. White, daughter of the late Kenneth G. White.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Wednesday, April 15, Martha L., widow of Samuel F. Barry.
Funeral at her late residence, 21 West 16th St., Saturday morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock.

BENNING-VAN NUISE.—Suddenly, at Seney Hospital, early morning 16th inst., of appendicitis, Ella Van Nuise, wife of Henry C. Benning.
Funeral Saturday, 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 1,106 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

CARMAN.—The funeral of the late Thomas D. Carman will be held at the family residence, No. 3 Poplar St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 18, at 3 P. M.
Interment at Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

DAY.—At 291 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn., April 16, of pneumonia, Eliza H. Day, widow of the late Warren H. Day.
Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Wrentham, Mass.
Newport (R. I.) papers please copy.

HAMILL.—On April 15, George W. Hamill.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services, on Saturday, April 18, from St. Mark's Church, corner 10th St. and 2d Av., at 1 o'clock P. M. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

HEWLETT.—On Friday morning, April 17, 1896, at her late residence, No. 1,060 Madison Av., Mary Ann A. Hewlett, widow of the late Joseph Hewlett.
Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, April 20, at 10 A. M.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Thursday, April 16, 1896, Dorothy, infant daughter of Edward L., Jr., and Mabel Dean Kalbfleisch.
Funeral private.

PROSEUS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., April 16, Esther, wife of Col. J. L. Proseus.
Funeral services at her late residence, Ludlow St., Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

STEERS.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 143 East 35th St., April 17, 1896, James Rich Steers, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

WELLINGTON.—At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Edgar V. Moffat, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, April 16, 1896, in her 75th year, Martha Lawrence Kidder, widow of the late Averell Wellington, of Brookline, Mass.
Funeral services at the Church of New Jerusalem, Essex Av., near Main St., Orange, on Sunday, April 19, at 3:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, April 15, Richard S. Williams.
Funeral from his late residence, 115 West 42d St., on Sunday, April 19, at 2:30 P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, April 17, at her late residence, 452 Lexington Av., Caroline R. Wright, widow of the Hon. Joseph R. Wright.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Highly Important Collections of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
Decorated and Single Color
PORCELAINS, POTTERY, BRONZES, EMBROIDERIES, and CURIOS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
April 20th, 21st, and 22d, at 3 P. M.
ALSO A COLLECTION OF
KAKEMONOS
To be sold
Thursday Evening at 8 o'Clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, ORTGIES & CO., Auctioneer. 366 5th Av.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WM. B. NORMAN, AUCTIONEER.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE
BY AUCTION
This Saturday Afternoon, April 18, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
MR. GEORGE W. DILLAWAY'S COLLECTION
OF
ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, BRONZES, LIMOGES ENAMELS, CHINESE CLOISONNE ENAMELS, IVORY TANKARDS AND BOXES, A VERY OLD AND VALUABLE LIMOGES ENAMEL TRIPTYCH CHINESE PAPER MACHE IDOL.
A Library of Choice Books,
to which have been added the following
WATER COLOR PAINTINGS,
74 STUDIES FROM NATURE, BY G. ROMIN, who is leaving for Paris, representing Scenes in Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America.
28 STUDIES BY ANTON VON WERNER, representing Home Life in Mecklenburg.

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, April 20th, and four following afternoons, at 3 o'clock each day,
BOOKS, comprising a great variety of standard and scarce works in different departments of Literature, Old and New Publications, Engraved Portraits, etc.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A fine collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and DOCUMENTS.

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smythe of Ashurst Colony, Cal., at Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Av., 4-6 P. M. Saturday. Meeting at 8 P. M. Report of Investigating Committee. Addresses by Messrs. Smythe, T. B. Wakeman, Chas. A. Willis.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
The highest award at the World's Fair was granted Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth. Expression restored.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE EMPIRE OF THE TSARS.
By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Member of the Institute of France. Translated, (from the third French edition,) with Annotations by Zénaïde A. Ragozin, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, of the Société Ethnologique of Paris; author of "The Story of Chaldea," "The Story of Assyria," &c. 3 vols., each part complete in itself. 8vo, $3.00.
Part III.—The Religion. (Completing the work.)
PREVIOUSLY ISSUED:
Part I.—The Country and Its Inhabitants.
Part II.—The Instit

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO REORGANIZATION PLAN.

A Reduction of Half a Million Dollars a Year Provided For—A New Consolidated Mortgage Bond of $50,000,000 to be Issued—Three Classes of New Stock—Composition of the Voting Trust—Matters of General Railroad Interest.

A committee composed of representatives of security holders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, in Amsterdam, Boston, and New-York, have prepared a plan of reorganization which has been received with much favor. The committee is composed of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman; Isaac N. Seligman, J. Kennedy Tod, B. P. Cheney of Boston, S. Alsberg, Charles S. Gleed, S. C. Eastman, and James A. Blair. Frederick Strauss is Secretary, and Cary & Whitridge counsel.

A circular issued by the committee says that the Atchison, during its operation of the St. Louis and San Francisco, obtained possession to a large amount of the consolidated bonds of the latter company, of which, prior to the appointment of receivers, about $5,633,000 had been pledged by the Atchison Company as collateral security for notes issued by it. In pursuance of the Atchison reorganization plan these notes were taken up by the Joint Reorganization Committee, and for several months that committee has been negotiating with the representatives of the non-Atchison interest in the consolidated bonds for an independent reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. These negotiations have proved fruitless, owing largely to the inability to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the future control, and arrangements have been made for the purchase at 35 of the consolidated bonds held by the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee. It is in consequence of these facts that the present plan for reorganizing the St. Louis and San Francisco has been formulated.

It is provided in the plan for a reduction of the fixed charges from $2,436,982, the present amount, to $1,994,330, an amount which has been well within the earning capacity of the railroad even under the abnormal conditions prevailing in the fiscal year 1893-4. In the last fiscal year, while the St. Louis and San Francisco was operated by the receivers, and, as the circular alleges, hampered by subordination to Atchison interests, the 'Frisco Company earned $2,336,787, sufficient to meet the interest charges entailed by the plan and leave a surplus equal to about 7 per cent. on the new first preferred stock. Provision is made in the plan for future necessary improvements by the reservation under proper restrictions of new bonds for that purpose, of which not more than $300,000 will be available in any one year. By providing for future improvements, and for the taking up of the car trust, net earnings otherwise required for these purposes should become available for dividends. By providing for the retiring prior lien bonds, bearing higher rates of interest, opportunity is afforded for reducing interest charges after the property under independent management shall have demonstrated its full earning capacity. About $5,600,000 second mortgage (now first mortgage, A, B, and C) bonds will mature within ten years, and thereafter further issues will mature from time to time, thus constantly improving the security of the new bonds, while at the same time reducing total fixed charges. Depositary will be the Mercantile Trust Company.

The plan proposes the issue of $50,000,000 consolidated mortgage one-hundred-year 4 per cent. gold bonds; $5,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent. first preferred stock, $16,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent. second preferred stock, and $29,000,000 common stock. All classes of stock of the new company are to be vested in five voting Trustees for five years, and for such further period, if any, as shall elapse before the first preferred stock shall have received a 4 per cent. cash dividend per annum for two consecutive years.

The consolidated bonds will be distributed as follows: $39,072,000 for prior lien bonds, $5,340,000 for subscription by depositing bondholders, and $3,428,000 for branch line bonds, new construction, additions, &c. Of the first preferred stock, $1,149,974 will be for assessment on consolidated mortgage bonds, and $3,850,000 for subscription by depositing bondholders, leaving a balance of $28 to complete the $5,000,000 issue. Of the second preferred stock, $8,124,100 will be for consolidated mortgage bonds, $5,500,000 for subscription by depositing bondholders, while the remaining $2,285,900 is reserved for branch lines and contingencies. The $29,000,000 common stock will be distributed as follows: $14,785,380 for consolidated bonds, $9,900,000 for subscription by depositing bondholders, and $4,314,620 as reserve for branch lines and contingencies. The plan prescribes an assessment of 10 per cent. upon the present consolidated mortgage bonds, for which first preferred stock at 70 per cent. will be given which, exclusive of those owned by the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee, amount to $8,214,100.

The voting trust is composed of John A. Stewart, Louis Fitzgerald, B. P. Cheney, David Kimball, James A. Blair, J. Kennedy Tod, and Isaac Seligman.

The Pacific Railroads Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Representative Powers of Vermont, Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, when shown a dispatch from Chicago regarding the objections of the Omaha Railroad men to the new section of the Pacific Railroad bill, said that in his opinion it would not have any such alarming effect as they contemplated. The new section, he said, was inserted to give all lines an equal chance.

Representative Hepburn, the author of the new section, said there was nothing to be feared. The section was drawn and inserted for the purpose of giving all roads equal facilities and preventing discriminations. It would give all the roads serving different localities equal facilities in the way of connections. It was for the purpose of preventing one road from practically monopolizing this great National highway, and to provide against such road securing undue advantages.

Hillsdale Interested.

HILLSDALE, N. J. April 17.—This village is likely to suffer from the consolidation of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad and the Erie Road. The paint shops of the New-Jersey and New-York Road at this place will be closed on the 20th, and the work will thereafter be done in the Jersey City shops of the Erie. It is understood that the machine shops will be closed about May 1. It is also rumored that the Woodcliffe and Montvale Stations are to be abandoned, thus permitting better running time over the road.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The voting Trustees of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway under the reorganization plan are John A. Stewart, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald,

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJOR'S CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.

Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.

Major's Leather Cement, repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods .....15c.

Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO.,
461 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac N. Seligman, and James A. Blair of New-York, and Benjamin P. Cheney and David P. Kimball of Boston. The length of the voting trust is five years, and so long after until two consecutive dividends on the first preferred stock shall have been paid.

—The report of the Steinway Railroad Company for the quarter ended March 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commissioners in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $60,348; operating expenses, $40,219; other income, $400; fixed charges, $26,350; deficit, $5,821; cash on hand, $4,636; profit and loss, (surplus,) $55,696. The deficit for the corresponding quarter last year was $10,260.

—The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee in Washington yesterday reported a bill providing for the settlement of the debts of the bond-aided Pacific Railroads. It is practically the same bill reported to the House by the House Pacific Railroads Committee.

—A special meeting of the Trans-Missouri Committee of the Western Passenger Association was held at Denver on Thursday, but owing to the absence of F. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific only business upon which all roads readily agreed was considered.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 169—The Morse Arms Manufacturing Company vs. The United States.—Motion to continue submitted for the appellant in support of motion and for the appellee in opposition thereto.

No. 227—Bob Talton vs. Washington Mayes, High Sheriff, &c.—Argument concluded for the appellant.

No. 230—Carmi Dibble vs. The Bellingham Bay Land Company.—Argument for the plaintiff and the defendant. Adjourned until Monday.

The call for Monday, April 20, will be: Nos. 169, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 244, 245.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Motion Calendar—Lacombe, J. Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

1—Allee vs. Graves. 2—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 3—Tetlow vs. Spelman. 4—Maitland vs. Plaut. 5—Ferguson vs. Lorraine. 6—Central Trust Company of New-York vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 7—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 8—Wallace vs. Riley. 9—International Tooth Crown Company vs. Bennett. 10—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Shoaff. 11—Thurber vs. Thurber. 12—Hoschke vs. Schellhase. 13—Sun Printing and Publishing Company vs. The Associated Press. 14—Carr vs. Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company. 15—In the matter of the petition of the International Navigation Company. 16—Shaw Electric Crane Company vs. Shriver. 17—Chin Yuen Sing vs. Kilbreth.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Additional Jury Term—There will be a session of the Jury Term in the United States Circuit Court for one week, beginning May 11. The calendar for the first day will be:

19—Essex vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 9—Browne vs. Grace. 77—Tebbets vs. Mercantile Credit Company. 78—Arnold vs. Haggard. 14—Columbian National Bank vs. Cheever. 15—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. 32—Ungaro vs. Press Publishing Company. 48—Conner vs. Friedman. 49—Same vs. Williamson. 50—Same vs. Friedman. 84—Knower vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 85—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 86—McGarry vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 16—First National Bank vs. Curtis. 18—Redmond vs. Scott.

As cases on this calendar are tried or otherwise disposed of, others will be added from the list of cases set for the May session.

United States District Court, for Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

114—Ferguson vs. Steamship Ardandhu. 80—Grubnau vs. Steamship Hekla. 62—Hastorf vs. Tug James A. Dumont. 97—Gray Lighterage Company vs. Tug Juanita. 101—Guimaraes vs. Steamship Wordsworth. 110— Chew vs. Tug R. H. Williams, Jr. 119—Clancey vs. Tug George S. Shultz and Steamboat Little Silver.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Henry H. Rhodes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by James F. Gluck for appellant, George W. Cothran for respondent.

Jacob London and another, appellants, vs. Wilbur F. Martin et al.—Argued by Emanuel J. Hyers for appellants, P. C. Cloyd and W. J. Underwood for respondents.

First National Bank of Sing Sing, appellant, vs. Schuyler Hamilton and another.—Argued by Samuel Watson for appellant, H. L. Sprague for respondents.

Nicholas Wilhelm and another vs. Charles Wilken, appellant.—Submitted.

Jacob M. Snyder, appellant, vs. Henrietta Church and another.—Argued by G. W. Youmans for appellant, M. T. Hun for respondents.

Wilkin Kuhlmann and another, appellants, vs. City of Brooklyn.—Argued by Charles C. Smith for appellant, J. A. Burr, Corporation Counsel, for respondent.

Joseph Hussenn, appellant, vs. Albert I. Sire, Impleaded.—Argued by B. F. Carpenter for appellant, George Fielder for respondent.

The motion calendar for Monday is: Nos. 1100, 1111, 528, 1085, 1086, 1110, 1116, 1125, 1123, 1084, 1134, 1117, 1131, 1128, 1126, 1124, 1130, 1132, 1133.

Appellate Court Decisions.

Decisions in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were announced as follows yesterday:

Robert J. Mills vs. Elizabeth McMullen et al., as administrators of John Curran, deceased.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The Niles Tool Works Company vs. William V. Reynolds.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Francis J. Clarke vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs.

Wilhelm Reche vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Hannah McGinley et al. vs. The Bank for Savings.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. James Connolly vs. Joseph Murray et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Thomas B. Keator vs. Theodore Moss.—Motion denied, on payment of $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. National Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion denied.

In the matter of opening Brook Avenue.—Motion denied.

Adolf Ladenburg et al. vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.—Motion denied, upon payment of $10 costs.

In the matter of Joseph P. Hale.—Motion denied.

Hugh J. Grant, as recever, vs. Horace H. Chittenden.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Amelia Thompson vs. Jacob Schwartz et al.—Motion denied, upon payment of $10 costs.

Louis C. Vanuxem vs. William W. Ker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Fred Haberman et al. vs. David H. James et al.—Motion denied.

Aaron S. Polhemus vs. Spencer Aldrich et al.—Motion denied.

John D. Schmidt vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edward F. Milliken et al. vs. Pauline Keppler et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Mooney et al. vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event.

Otto Niendorf vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Bertha Hirsch et al. vs. David Mayer.—Judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs to appellant, with leave to defendant to amend his answer with twenty days, on payment of such costs and costs in the court below.

The People, &c., vs. William D. Fox.—Judgment affirmed.

William R. Ware vs. Benjamin F. Dos Passos and another.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event.

Merchants' National Bank of Norwich, Conn., vs. George Hagemeyer et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John J. Blair vs. George Hagemeyer et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Joseph Sturges vs. John Fallon.—Order affirmed.

People ex rel. Samuel B. Lawrence vs. John Fallon.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Samuel B. Lawrence vs. John Fallon.—Order affirmed.

Francis Higgins, as receiver, vs. William E. Tefft.—Judgment reversed and defendant's demurrer sustained, with costs to the defendant in this court and in the court below, with leave to plaintiff to amend within twenty days, on payment of such costs.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Eveline Chapin, Ephraim Howe, Margaret McKim, Maria N. Olmstead.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Aspinwall vs. Duffy—James B. Butler. Milhau vs. Milhau—George M. Van Hoesen. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. McGown—Burton N. Harrison. Earle vs. Dahlman—Charles H. Daniels. Dingeldein vs. Brennan—Nelson Smith. Baruch vs. Hart—James J. Grady. De Peyster vs. De Peyster—Thomas P. Wickes. Reisk vs. Wronkow—Samuel D. Levy. United States Life Insurance Company vs. Miller—Henry H. Baldwin. Jones vs. Cohen—G. Thornton Warren. Livingston vs. Foster—Thomas Allison.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier—Theodore Connolly. Moran vs. Mayorre—John H. Rogan. Smith vs. Allen—Richard Stacpoole. Matter of Gullilland Rigging and T. Co.—Lillian H. Andrews. Matter of Timpson—Jesse S. Nelson. Corbett vs. the Kinetoscope Exhibition Company—James J. Nealis. Brady vs. same—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Purroy vs. Purroy—Francis D. Dowley.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Fifth National Bank vs. Halnes—John Delehanty.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—O'Donnell vs. Thrall—Charles H. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Croner vs. Canary—Francis A. Dugro.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Sneckner vs. Sneckner—Lewis L. Delafield.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mary Dooley vs. Kate Dooley—Charles G. F. Wahle. Eloise L. Breese vs. Ephraim C. Gates—John J. Breen. Abram C. Gibson vs. Ann Kelly—Charles H. Becker.

NEW-YORK'S AGAIN BEATEN

WASHINGTON'S NEW PITCHER, McJAMES, DID EXCELLENT WORK.

Pitched a Steady Game and Made Four Base Hits—Connaughton Did Some Excellent Playing for the New-Yorks—Doheny, the Giants' Pitcher, Was Hit Rather Freely, and German, Who Took His Place in the Seventh, Fared as Badly.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Washington again defeated New-York to-day. Irwin's players had the game well in hand until the sixth inning, when, with two men on the bases, McAuley, Washington's catcher, from Providence, put the ball into the right field for four bases, and tied the score. The home players, after that, batted fiercely, and won out by a big margin.

German relieved Doheny in the seventh, but he was hit harder than was the "southpaw." New-York made but three hits off McJames after the fourth inning, and failed to score from that time. Connaughton excelled for New-York. McAuley, Rogers, and De Montreville did excellent work, while the batting of McJames was hard and timely. Attendance, 2,300. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	0	2	1	1	0
Abbey, rf.	2	0	2	0	1	0
Selbach, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
C'tright, 1b.	2	2	9	2	1	0
McAuley, c.	2	2	5	3	0	0
Rogers, 2b.	1	2	3	4	1	0
De M'v'le, ss.	2	2	3	2	1	0
McJames, p.	1	4	0	2	1	1
Total	14	16	27	10	3	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	5	2	3	0
G.Davis, 3b.	1	0	2	1	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	1	0
Con'g'n, ss.	2	2	1	3	0	0
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	2	4	0	1	0
H.Davis, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	2	1	1	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	3	1	0	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	1	0	1	0	0
German, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	11	27	12	4	

Washington	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	5	—14
New-York	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Washington, 5; New-York, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Doheny, 6; off German, 1. Struck out—By McJames, 2; by Doheny, 3. Home run—McAuley. Three-base hits—Rogers, Gleason. Two-base hits—Connaughton and Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, H. Davis. Stolen bases—Joyce, (2,) Selbach, Cartwright, McAuley, G. Davis, Connaughton, (2.) Double plays—Cartwright and Rogers; Cartwright and De Montreville. Wild pitches—Doheny, McJames. Passed balls—Farrell, Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

ANOTHER FOR BROOKLYNS.

They Beat the Baltimores Again by Timely Batting.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Free batting was the feature of the game between Brooklyn and the Orioles here to-day. The home team seemed to fail in their hits at a time when they would have courted runs. Stein and Hoffer were the pitchers, and neither was in very good form. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Doyle, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	1	2	5	0
Kelley, lf.	1	3	1	1	0
Brodie, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Donn'lly, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	2	3	3	1
Bow'rm'n, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Hoffer, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Total	6	12	24	15	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
M'Cart'y, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Anders'n, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
L'ch'nce, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	3	2	1
Shoch, 3b.	0	0	4	2	1
Corc'r'n, ss.	2	4	2	8	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1
Grim, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Stein, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	8	15	*23	18	4

*Hoffer out—hit by batted ball.

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—6	
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	—8	

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 12; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 2; off Stein, 7. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Stein, 1. Three-base hit—McCarthy. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Shindle, Griffin. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Doyle, (2,) Brodie, (2,) Donnelly, Keeler, Kelley, Reitz, Corcoran. Double play—Corcoran and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Stein, 1. Wild pitch—Stein. Passed balls—Grim, 1; Bowerman, 2. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	—7	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3	

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Boston, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Stivetts and Bergin. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	
Cleveland	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5	

Hits—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Cuppy and O'Meara. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	3	—10

Hits—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Killeen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—14

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Chicago, 12. Errors—Louisville, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—McCreay and Smith and Warner and Boyle; Thronton and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Washington	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Pittsburg	2	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
New-York	0	2	.000
Baltimore	0	2	.000
Louisville	0	2	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000

SANDS AND LEEDS.

They Are Left to Play for the Cup in the Lakewood Golf Tournament.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 17.—Play was continued this morning in the tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood, a large number of ladies and gentlemen following the players over the course. The heat was worse than ever, the thermometer registering 89 degrees at 9 o'clock, and considerably over 90 degrees by noon. An occasional breeze was heartily welcomed.

Among those noticed on the links were Theodore Havemeyer, President of the United States Golf Association; Mrs. James Converse, Albert Lynch, E. C. Moore, Maxwell Wyeth, Charles Murphy, Mrs. W. H. Sands, W. R. Bynner, John Hunter Sedgwick, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss Schieffelin, Mrs. Harry G. Trevor, Miss M. Glover, Francis P. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Dr. R. B. Searles, Miss Bessie Whiting, F. A. Taylor, Dr. C. L. Lindley, Sherwood B. Ferris, Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell, E. N. Lockwood, Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr, Horace Porter, John Miley, and Miss Harrison.

Considerable interest was manifested in the morning match, between Jasper Lynch and Leeds, as both men have been playing all Winter—the former at Lakewood, and the latter on the links of the Palmetto Club, at Aiken, S. C. Leeds was too much for the Lakewood champion, who suffered defeat by 6 up, 5 to play. Leeds drove through the first fence, struck the second fence, leaving him with a bad lie. He got over on his second attempt. Lynch struck the fence twice, and by a pretty approach reached the green in 3, and won in 5.

Leeds took the second with a neat put. The third was halved in 4. The fourth was divided in the same number. The fifth fell to Leeds, but Lynch was the winner of the sixth. The seventh was halved in 5. At this hole Leeds made a beautiful stymie—that is, holing his ball after lifting it over that of his oppenent. The eighth was won by Leeds, Lynch driving into the bunker. Leeds was also successful at the ninth, thus having a lead of two holes. Lynch yielded the tenth, his drive striking the fence, dropping in the road, and rolling into an impossible position on the second try.

Leeds gained the eleventh in 4 and the twelfth in the same number, although Lynch had the good luck to let the top of the bunker on his second stroke troll over. This made Leeds 5 up, and as the next fell to him in 3, he thus won the match by 6 up, 5 to play.

Mitchell fell a victim to the St. Andrew's champion, Sands, by 6 up, 5 to play.

Tyng defeated Bohlen by 5 up, 4 to play. Tyng won the first hole in 5, and halved the second. The third was divided, and the fourth went to Tyng, who also won the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. Bohlen exerted himself successfully at the ninth, Tyng finishing the round with a lead of 4 holes. Tyng gained the tenth, lost the eleventh, divided the twelfth, and captured the thirteenth and fourteenth.

The surprise of the morning was the defeat of Robert Bage Kerr, President of the Lakewood Club, by James W. Morey, who is rapidly coming to the front, and who will be remembered as winning the Converse Cup three times during the Winter. Both men were equal at the eighteenth hole. On driving for the nineteenth Kerr got into the fence and lost three strokes before extricating himself by a clever mashie. Morey's ball dropped in the road opposite a gap in the fence, and he made the hole in 4, and thus won the match.

In the afternoon Sands vanquished Morey by 6 up, 5 to play. Sands gained the first in 5, although Morey had every opportunity to secure it. He also lost the second, but the third was divided. The fourth and fifth were placed to his credit, but on the sixth he drove into the woods and yielded the hole. He captured the seventh, but was defeated at the eighth. The ninth also increased his lead. After the tenth hole had been played he was 5 up, but the next two were halved. Morey got into difficulties at the bunter of the thirteenth hole, forfeited it, and ended the match.

The best game of the day was that in the afternoon between Leeds and Tyng. Leeds dropped into a hole on his opening drive, but got out cleverly with his niblick and approached the green with a long, clean stroke. Tyng, however, won the hole by a pretty put.

The second has halved, both men driving in fine fashion. The third hole was taken by Leed on a great put, after connecting twice with the bunker. Tyng evened matters at the fourth with a neat approach and a long put. Leeds assumed the lead again at the fifth and longest hole, (407 yards,) and at the sixth was two up, the driving of both men being the principal feature of their play. Tyng cut his opponent down one hole at the seventh by a clinking drive and a fine loft to the green. He lost the eighth by an easy put, and was also beaten at the ninth, Leeds finishing the round two holes ahead.

Tyng reduced the lead to one hole at the tenth, but lost the eleventh. He got into trouble again at the bunker on the third hole, and forfeited it. The fourth he won, likewise the fifth, by a series of good strokes, a long brassie drive being worthy of mention. At this hole Leeds drove into the bunker, and then foozled with his brassie. The sixth was halved, and Leeds won the seventh again, being 2 up. Tyng played grandly for the eighth, and was warmly applauded when he won that hole. He lost the ninth and the match on an unfortunate carrom with his adversary's ball, holding the latter, which was on the edge of the hole.

To-morrow Sands and Leeds will play for the ownership of the cup, the loser receiving a silver medal. In the afternoon there will be a handicap tournament of eighteen holes for another cup and silver medal, a gold medal going to the player making the best scratch score.

PLAYED WITH ONLY FOUR MEN.

But the Hamiltons Rolled Good Ten Pins in the Bank Clerks' Tourney.

The bank clerks' bowling tournament was continued in Thumann's alleys last evening. The three teams to play were Bank of America, Bank of Republic, and Hamilton. The last mentioned team rolled with only four men.

The first teams to meet were from Bank of America and Bank of Republic, and although the Republic boys fought and their cohorts "rooted" in a manner worthy of better results, the America team, during the third frame, took the lead and had no trouble in maintaining it to the finish, winning by 61 pins, with a total of 754 against their opponents' 693.

Republic met Hamilton in the second game, and had the latter their full team out, they would undoubtedly have won, as their four men's average was better than Republic's five men, by nearly 20 pins, but the total score showed Republic, 637; Hamilton, 584.

In spite of rolling in the face of defeat, Clark (Hamilton) rolled the creditably high score of 193, thus leading both teams.

The last game, between Bank of America and Hamilton, was, of course, won by the Americas. The following are the summaries:

BANK OF AMERICA.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	3		158
Krueger	1	6	151
Denzler	0	6	130
St. John	3		181
Croft	3	4	156
Total	10	22	754

BANK OF REPUBLIC.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Murphy	2	4	153
Griffin	2	5	161
Hartzel	1	2	118
Harriman	2		113
McKay	4	2	158
Total	10	15	693

FRAMES.

Bk. of Am.	54	126	210	281	386	475	548	620	689	754
Bk. of Repub.	74	140	208	273	346	406	458	534	616	693

Averages—Bank of America, 151 3-5; Bank of Republic, 138 3-5. Scorers—A. W. McKay and G. W. Croft. Umpire—H. M. Hawkins.

BANK OF REPUBLIC.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Murphy	4		124
Griffin	0	6	141
Hartzel	0	1	94
Harriman	1	4	133
McKay	1	5	145
Total	2	20	637

HAMILTON BANK.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Mooney	2	4	141
Willis	1	2	112
O'Sh'nn'sy	2	4	138
Clark	5	3	193
Total	10	13	584

FRAMES.

Bk. of Repub.	80	157	210	262	325	367	455	524	574	637
Hamilton	Bk. 45	96	162	214	279	331	376	451	512	584

Average—Bank of Republic, 127 2-5; Hamilton Bank, 146. Scorers—O. H. Harriman and A. W. McKay. Umpire—H. M. Hawkins.

BANK OF AMERICA.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	1	4	136
Krueger	4	1	140
Densler	0	5	130
St. John	2		172
Croft	1	7	162
Total	8	24	740

HAMILTON BANK.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Mooney	1	7	149
Willis	1	5	141
O'Sh'g'sy	2	2	125
Clark	1	4	134
Total	5	18	549

FRAMES.

B'k of Am'a.	68	128	214	295	351	432	504	583	664	740
Hamilton	73	134	180	240	290	341	390	448	497	549

Average—Bank of America, 148. Hamilton, 137½. Scorers—E. Densler and G. W. Craft. Umpire—I. L. Griffin.

The standing of the teams in the tournament up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
National Park	14	2	868
Importers and Traders	12	3	896
Mount Morris	12	3	864
Bank of Savings	12	4	869
Chase National	11	4	856
Sub-Treasury U. S.	11	4	821
Citizens' Savings	11	5	758
Bank of America	10	7	774
Bank of Republic	9	7	877
Union Square	9	8	776
American Exchange	9	8	806
Southern National	5	12	731
Continental	5	12	739
First National	4	11	755
Mercantile National	4	11

THIRTY-KNOT TORPEDO BOATS.

Secretary Herbert's Action and a Letter from the Herreshoffs.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Herbert's recommendation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations in favor of three torpedo boats capable of at least 30 knots' speed appears to have been based on a suggestion received at the Navy Department from the Herreshoffs, who recently sent the following letter to Secretary Herbert, in connection with the House provision for five torpedo boats of but 26 knots' maximum speed:

We would like to build for our navy two or more boats of this type, somewhat larger than those contemplated by this bill, but not to exceed 225 tons' displacement, with a maximum speed of not less than 30 knots. To enable us to realize this speed on this displacement it would be imperative to use the highest quality of material obtainable, and to employ the greatest care and skill in manufacture. We are confident, however, that, by using a nickel steel that has been lately developed in this country, we will be able to save sufficiently in weight and gain in strength to obtain this result, but this can only be done by considerably increasing the cost of material and labor over that necessary for the torpedo boats hitherto built in this country.

We would be willing, however, to build two or more of such vessels, guaranteeing a maximum speed of at least 30 knots per hour, for the sum of $215,000. Such vessels, in our opinion, would favorably compare with the best or fastest of any foreign torpedo boat, or torpedo catcher, that has yet been tried. We are very anxious to have our navy in possession of the fastest vessels of this type in the world, and feel sure that, for the amount named, we would be able to produce boats with a maximum speed of 30 knots, and would be willing to contract for two or more of them under any guarantees the department would see fit to make to insure the fulfillment of the contract.

This letter was made the basis of Secretary Herbert's recommendation for three additional torpedo boats, to possess such qualities as the Herreshoff company describes, the suggestion from the department being that the item could be inserted with an additional appropriation of $720,000.

The department people agree that it would be advantageous to the naval establishment to possess such torpedo boats as the Herreshoffs describe. Other services have them and they are of much practical value. One of the greatest qualities of the modern torpedo boat is its speed. An inferior rate of locomotion certainly would materially lessen the offensive value of the craft.

WANTED HOUGHTON REAPPOINTED.

Many Applicants Will Cultivate Vacant Lots This Spring.

The Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed reports that the warm weather is bringing large numbers of applicants for land to the committee, and further says that this form of philanthropy is one of the best for relief by work, at the same time enabling the recipient to maintain his independence and derive a profit from the result of his work.

To make this possible the committee is dependent on the gifts of the public, and it sends out an appeal to all the friends of a common-sense, business, practical philanthropy to co-operate in the work of the committee by financial support. Checks should be made payable to the order of Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, and may be sent to him or William H. Tolman, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The receipts thus far have been as follows: Previously acknowledged, $1,568; Warren C. Beach, $5; Mrs. C. P. Olmstead, Utica, N. Y., $10; Mrs. Robert Sickels, $5; Ferdinand Hermann, $10; D. Stuart Dodge, $15; Mrs. William E. Dodge, Sr., $15; the Rev. J. Elmendorf, $5; Miss C. F. Davison, $25; Miss E. H. Davison, $25; W. M. Polk, $5; Mrs. Hannah H. Pasell, $6; Frank Moss, $5; L. N. Seligman, $25; Thomas M. Mulry, $10; Mrs. James R. Swords, $10; A. L. Barber, $25; Miss A. S. Van Santvoord, $20; G. L. Rives, $10; James H. Jones, $100; total, $1,899.

EQUIPPING THE OLD HARTFORD.

Navy Department Disapproves of Omission in the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Navy Department disapproves of the omission from the Naval Appropriation bill, as prepared in the House, of a provision for the battery of the rejuvenated Hartford. It was desired by the authorities that Congress should provide for a modern battery for that historic vessel, refitted under new plans for active service.

The ship has cost the Government about $200,000, and $75,000 is asked for in the pending bill for engines. Such progress has been made on the Hartford that it is necessary at this time to decide upon the character of the battery to be put in the ship. If the old smooth-bore battery is to be used, say the ordnance experts, the form of the ports would be adapted to that style of guns; if the old battery is to be replaced by modern guns, a different style of port openings and a different arrangement of magazines, &c., will be required.

The ordnance officers, of course, favor equipping the ship with new guns, making it of some practical value as a war vessel. Fitted with old smooth-bore weapons and modern engines, the Hartford would seem like an extravagant vehicle for conveying a lot of metal which might better be piled up at some navy yard.

President Low Favors the Bicycle.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New-York City and vicinity held its ninth annual dinner at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, last night. Prof. Wilson Farrant, President of the association, presided. Among those present were President Seth Low of Columbia College, Prof. F. H. Stoddard of the University of the City of New-York, G. A. Plimpton, Trustee of Barnard College; F. S. Ireland of the New-York Civil Service Commission, H. P. Tolle of the Brooklyn High School, Randall Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools at Montclair, N. J., and W. G. Hervey Poer.

President Low spoke in favor of harmony between the schools and the colleges. He declared that he was sincere in insisting that college Presidents should know how to ride bicycles. "College Presidents need exercise," he said. Speeches were made by Mr. Plimpton and others.

Circulo Colon-Cervantes Dance.

The last of the monthly dances of the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, the Spanish-American Club, will be given to-night at 723 Lexington Avenue. The invitation cards state that it is the President's gala ball, and it appears that Senor Aristides Martinez, who has recently been re-elected President of the club, has chosen this gracious way of tendering his thanks to the members of the Circulo.

Lecture on Ancient Booksellers.

The Booksellers' League held its eighth smoker last night in Hardman Hall, at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Prof. C. G. Herbermann of the College of the City of New-York delivered an address on "The Books and Booksellers of Ancient Greece and Rome."

Captain of Company K, Sixty-Ninth.

An election for Captain in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was held at the armory last night. First Lieut. Daniel J. McCarthy secured thirty votes, defeating First Sergt. Edward P. Gilgor by two votes.

A. Gruber Lectures on "Politics."

Abraham Gruber delivered a lecture on "Politics" at the Robert T. Lincoln Republican Club last night. The lecture was the second of a series being held in the new clubrooms.

MAY DROP THE "REFORM."

G. A. R. U.'s Refer the Question to a Committee of Five.

The German-American Reform Union held its monthly meeting at the Grand Central Palace last night. Vice President Jean Weil presided, and Corresponding Secretary C. L. Lewenstein and Recording Secretary Henry Reid were present. After the routine business a motion was made to strike out the word "Reform" from the title of the organization. This caused a long and heated discussion.

A number of speakers said that, inasmuch as reform had proved a dismal failure, the title was nauseous to the great majority of its membership.

Edward Grosse said that the question of a change of title should be referred to a committee of five to report at the next meeting.

E. B. Dettmann proposed that the subject be referred to a committee of thirty-six, one for each district. Mr. Dettmann had few followers, and the first motion prevailed. The committee appointed consists of Edward Grosse, E. J. H. Tamsen, Ernst Beatus, Emanuel Perls, and A. Castaldo.

Applications for reinstatement of some who had withdrawn from the organization during the last campaign called forth the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A majority of the citizens who left the German-American Reform Union shortly before the last election has in consequence of the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of the Republican Party expressed a desire to rejoin the German-American Reform Union; be it

Resolved, That the district organizations of the Reform Union be and the same are hereby advised to readmit the said citizens as members.

The new excise law came in for its quota of condemnation, and the following resolution was passed without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, According to statements made by reliable parties, it is the intention of the leaders of the Republican Party to prevent, if possible, the enforcement of the penal provisions of the Raines liquor tax law in the Republican counties of the State in order to protect their party in said counties against the inevitably disastrous consequences of the said law; be it

Resolved, That the acting President of the General Committee, the President of the Executive Committee, and the Advisory Committee be and they hereby are directed to devise means and ways for the defeat of said plan, if its execution should be actually attempted, so that the country Republicans will have to take Raines's bitter medicine just as well as the residents of Democratic counties.

The various district delegates reported increases in their ranks, and stated that the district organizations would make a good showing in the Fall campaign.

The Naval Battalion Inspected.

Gen. McLewee inspected the First Naval Battalion of New-York on board the United States ship New-Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street last night. The Inspector General was accompanied by Assistant Inspector General Greene and Col. Satterlee of the Governor's staff. They were received by Commander Miller and his staff. The First, Second, and Fourth Divisions were drawn up on the spar deck and the Third Division on the gun deck. After the muster and inspection the New-Hampshire was thoroughly examined. The Inspector General was well pleased with the condition of the ship.

Charles H. Voorhis Buried.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 17.—The funeral of Charles H. Voorhis, ex-Judge and ex-Congressman, who committed suicide Wednesday evening in his law office in the Dickinson Building, was held from his late residence, 114 Clifton Place, this afternoon. The burial was in New-York Bay Cemetery. There were many prominent men present at the funeral, and a delegation representing the Hudson County Bar was also in attendance.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, for families or gentlemen; excellent board; references.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; steam heat.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; superior table; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Will be vacated large suite of rooms; second and third floors; families or gentlemen; with board; single rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

47th, 8 EAST, Opposite Windsor.—Elegant suites; porcelain baths; square and single rooms; breakfast; valet attendance.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BEAUtifully furnished, large rooms; private family; moderate; reference; Madison Av., below 40th St. Cleanliness, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

EXCURSIONS.

10 Cents.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
TO
CONEY ISLAND
VIA
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD
AND
PROSPECT PARK & CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

Commencing Sunday, April 19, Excursion Tickets for Coney Island via B. E. R. R. and P. P. & C. I. R. R. from Union Depot, 36th Street, will be sold at the Bridge and stations on 5th Avenue Elevated at

20 Cents.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP SCOLA, LAKE GEORGE.—Summer camp for boys; best references; terms moderate. Address, La Fayette & Bartow, 166 West 136th St. F. M. La Fayette, Williams, '92; Edward Bartow, Williams, '92.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The Ossining Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; makes fine French bread and rolls; is particularly neat in person and kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; first-class personal city reference. M. A. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young English cook; thoroughly understands her business; French and English cooking; good wages required and a kitchenmaid. K. M., 252 West 39th St., Hemming's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; all branches; first-class baker; willing, obliging; no objection to country; first-class reference. 506 West 41st St., Room 6.

COOK.—First-class; by a reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with small wash; best city references. M. E., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two Protestant girls; city reference. 813 Greenwich St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a small private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference. 155 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; no objection to country; four years' references; no cards. Call, four days, 5 East 17th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best of reference. Call, two days, at 18 East 40th St., present employer's.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By tidy North German as good cook and laundress; reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; good references; city or country. 208 East 25th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a neat, willing German girl as cook; wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman; best city reference. K. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Ahrens, 100 East 89th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emelie Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; would like a few more customers by the day; makes ladies' and children's clothes; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made on shortest notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person by day. Mlle. La Cosse, 265 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or more customers by day or at home; McDowell system; references. Mrs. M. E. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few engagements by day; first-class cutter and fitter; best city reference. Ladds, 132 East 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; formerly with White & Howard; home or by day. 134 East 117th St., present employer's.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure a position as governess or companion for a French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands all the duties connected with a maid; would travel; country or abroad; best city reference. T., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Protestant person to wait on lady and sew; references. A. T., Box 68, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; speaks French and English; good sailor; accustomed to traveling; highest personal references. G. H., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady would recommend her French maid to a family going to Europe. Inquire at 44 West 57th St., between 2 and 3:30.

MAID.—With ladies' going abroad; English; good reference. Mrs. Clark, 315 East 52d St.

MAID.—English; thoroughly understands her duties; six years' references. M. F., 941 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place competent girls; ten years' experience. Can be seen between 10 and 12, Monday and Tuesday morning, at 30 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; no objection to large washing; personal reference. 405 West 54th St., care Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; would also take care of city house; three years' reference. McKinnon, 164 East 102d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; wages, $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day as first-class laundress. 309 West 50th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent, desirable Protestant girl as infant's nurse. 19 West 35th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By Protestant person as nurse for children of any age; competent infant's nurse; neat, careful, and reliable; good seamstress; wages, $20 to $25; city reference. Nurse, 435 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl; 16 years old; as nurse in a small family, or would do general housework; wages moderate. Call, all day, at Mrs. Conrow's, 309 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent woman as nurse to young children in first-class American family; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 68th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman as seamstress and wait on grown children; best city references. W. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. A., 3 East 72d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman; reference. 117 East 53d St., care of Bannon.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a laundress, to take home fine family washing, laces, dresses; references. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

WASHING.—By a young woman, washing and ironing at her own home; good city references. Mrs. Corber, 530 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By a widow as janitress in a flat; willing and obliging. Mrs. Hadewig, 742 East 138th St.

KINDERGARTENER—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs. 628 East 145th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class recommendation; wife excellent cook; dinner parties; pastry, ice cream; man as experienced butler; marketing; economical; fully capable, taking entire charge of family. H. R., 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class butler; French; wife as laundress; capable of doing up laces and the finest garments; man understands his duties thoroughly; best personal references; country preferred. C. J., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As butler in a gentleman's establishment; one or more footmen; age, 42; tall, good appearance; excellent valet; disengaged 20th; one year's personal reference. Dosen, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced North German; age, 35 years; speaks English fluently; also French; just disengaged; best of references. Ernest, 590 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER or VALET.—City or country; has good references from best families in city; understands his duties. Phmp, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man; English; age, 25; height, 5 feet 10 inches; good appearance; best city reference. G. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober; industrious; tall; two years' references from last employer; just disengaged; family going abroad. A., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Swedish butler; thoroughly competent; best of references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; city or country; first-class city references. G. S., care A. Padner, 217 East 70th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Experienced; town or country; good reference. C., Box 385, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler, William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Swedish; honest; thoroughly sober; last employer will testify; first-class city references. M., 985 8th Av.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent married man; best city references. M. J., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss; good natured; wishes position for four months; good references. S. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Family going to Europe wishes to recommend their butler. 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; at liberty when suited; lady can be seen; reliable man. C., 253 West 33d St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By three adults, Protestants, the care of a private house for the Summer; highest references, written and personal, from former employers. Box V. G., 353 West 44th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young married couple to take care of private house; no children; good references. 219 East 28th St. Hindley.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Highly recommended; in private family; could take engagement for a short time, or cook for dinner parties. J. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class references from leading families; four years with last employer. C. H., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; expert horseman, driver; stylish appearance; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent metropolitan families (accessible); temperate, obliging; expectations moderate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class city references; disengaged on account of family going abroad; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; neat appearance; will be personally recommended; seven years' driving in city with best of families. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate, willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. Coachman, 166 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man (Protestant) as coachman; country preferred; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 142 East 84th St., between 12 and 1 o'clock. Caldwell.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single Scotchman; thoroughly understands riding, driving, care of horses, carriages, harness, lawns; excellent credentials; sober, honest; country preferred; moderate expectations. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; temperate, willing, obliging; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly careful city driver; four years' reference last employer. R. G., 13 East 27th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man; single; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; will be disengaged on the 1st; country preferred. T. C., Box 434, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure a position for my coachman, married man, been in my employ for several years, as I am disposing of my horses. 78 to 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By respectable young man; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his last employer. G., Box 324, Times Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; best city and country reference; would like permanent place in country; sober and reliable. T. K., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; country place the year round; splendid references and a first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the business; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. M. J., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man, having first-class references from last and former employers; country preferred. T. M., 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Young man, married, well up in his business, wishes place in country; no objection to staying in country. 227 West 97th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Swiss; steady place; country preferred; best references. Albrecht, care of Fruh, 153 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—German; Protestant; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a gardener as head gardener; English; married; no family; ten years' reference from last place; thoroughly experienced in graperies, greenhouses, orchids, lawn, flowers, and kitchen garden; strictly temperate. J. King, 301 East 100th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By a plain gardener; 34; good vegetable grower; lawns, milk, and generally useful; temperate; good reference. J. K., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged man, care of horse, cow, lawn, flowers; strictly temperate; 18 years' references, on gentleman's place. Gardener, 205 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—By Swede on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, roses, and vegetables; small family; best references. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—A lady going abroad desires to obtain for a young Englishman who has been in her service the situation of groom and general utility man about a house. Apply, 12 to 4, Walter H. Mead, 5 Beekman St.

GROOM, SECOND MAN, or COACHMAN.—In the country; by a young Swede; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Albert, 117 West 52d St.

GROOM.—As carriage groom or second man in private family; reference. F. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; under a butler, or single-handed; age 28; low wages; can valet; good references. Alfred, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—Gentleman very highly recommends well-experienced traveling servant; with him nine months; to gentleman or ladies going to Europe; age, 32; knows five languages, Europe, and the East very well; twelve years' excellent testimonials. Francis, 7 East 57th St.

VALET.—By a young man as valet; traveling not objected to; English; best references. J., care T. W. Buckley, 201 East 61st St.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; honest, and absolutely sober. X., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH; AGE 18; WILLing to do anything for a thorough education. Youth, 257 West 42d St.

BOUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA; DESIRE TO represent or fulfill commissions. B., Box 112 Times.

DRIVER.—By young man (20) as driver of a light wagon. R. Luddy, care of Mr. Thomas, 412 East 88th St.

FIREMAN.—By assistant engineer fireman; Long Island license; second-class; day work; references. Ericsson, 78 Newtown Av., Astoria.

HOUSEMAN.—By a thorough houseman in all its branches; capable of doing all kinds of housework; 13 years' reference. Francis Lenord, 25 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

MAN, UNDERSTANDS CARE HORSES, CATtle, and gentleman's place; wife understands care of dairy and poultry. M. W., 106 West 42d St.

PAINTER'S WORK.—Ceiling decorated with flowers, gilded lines, $3 up; rooms papered, $2 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up. S. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good; cheap; private work; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, and DECORATing done; city or country. M. Eschwege, 121 Avenue C, near 5th St.

SALESMAN.—By young American; fluent talker; traveled in large territory; desires connection with responsible house. J. L. C., Box 204 Times.

TO EUROPE.—Experienced traveler, speaking French, English, German, and Italian fluently, wishes to accompany family to Europe; good sailor; only traveling expenses. L. C., 341 West 30th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing and honest, desires steady position at anything. Geo. Weber, 278 Delancey St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent woman to take charge of sewing room; some knowledge of music desirable. Apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., at St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERing Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the famous Blue Ribbon Temperance Evangelist T. Edward Murphy; Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, bon voyage meeting tendered Miss Frances E. Willard, President World's W. C. T. U.; addresses by Miss Frances E. Willard, Miss Anna Gordon, Bishop John P. Newman, Rev. C. N. Mead, Wm. T. Wardwell, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Miss Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. Emma Bowne, and others. Joseph Bogardus, President; Edwin Galloway, Secretary.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4 th AV., COR. 20 th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The public cordially invited. Communion service April 26.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Services, morning at 10:45; evening at 8. This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. No mediævalism. Come.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; even. song, 8 P. M., Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN EARNEST INVItation to the services at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. S. F. Cadman, will preach; large chorus choir and solos. Bible school, 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class in church at 3:30 P. M. At 7:30 P. M., orchestral music, and congregational service of song. 8 P. M., Mr. Cadman will preach. Services every week night in the church; Monday—Young people. Tuesday—Special Basset old folks' concert; admission tickets on application, only to those who have never been in the building before. Wednesday—Class meetings and public service of prayer. Thursday—People's attractive service. Friday—All questions answered by Mr. Cadman. Saturday and to-night—Concert for the people. Admission and seats free at all services.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor introduces Father Kolaszewski, a distinguished Roman Catholic priest and leader of the "New Movement Out of the Roman Church," who delivers an important address on the subject. All cordially invited. Admission free.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.,
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
At 11 A. M., April 19, Dr. van Dyke will begin a course of sermons on
THE CENTRE OF CHRISTIANITY.
At 4:30 P. M., Rev. Richard D. Harlan will preach.
Bible school 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "Does Death End All?" First of series of eight sermons on "The Hereafter." 7:45, "Spain's Shame in Cuba." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Simpson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21 st ST. AND 4 th AV. —Sunday, April 19.—The Rev. Prof. Edward S. Drown of Cambridge, Mass., will preach at the morning service at 11 o'clock; at the evening service, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. A. J. Mason, D. D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, England, Canon of Canterbury, will begin a course of three lectures on the life of Archbishop Cranmer. These lectures will be continued on the evenings of Wednesday, April 22, and Friday, April 24.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M. Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., holy communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Dr. Toomer Porter.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5 th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph. D., will preach at both the morning and evening services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman of Lynn; subject, "Spiritual Degeneracy." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 55th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. All persons heartily invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Dr. W. R. Scarritt will preach at 11; subject, "Light." Pastor at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening subject, "Undesigned Coincidences Between the Bible and Josephus."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, D. D., of India will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., (topic, "I Saw Satan Like Lightning Fall from Heaven,) and 8 P. M., (topic, "A Singing Pilgrim.")

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIVERsity Heights.—Rev. S. J. Fisher, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcomed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Glory of the Cross."
4 P. M., Text Talk, "Christ-Seekers."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Bible Study, "The Prophecy of Micah."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. H. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor, on "How Can the Church Help the Minister?" At 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach on "Woman's Work." All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., at which time the pastor is expected to officiate, and at 4 o'clock the Rev. David Gregg, D. D., of the Lafayette Pres. Church of Brooklyn.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
JOSEPH R. KERR, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Strong and Sweet."
8 P. M.—"The Lesson of An Egg."
Wednesday evening, an open meeting, The Weariness of Christ.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
SERMONS BY THE PASTOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., "Things That Cannot Be Shaken"; 8 P. M., "Working on Small Capital." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10.45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 A. M., subject, "Remains; How Implanted."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR Bridge Entrance.—Lyman Abbott preaches 10:30 and 7:30. Subject at night—"The Place of Christ in Evolution."

Rev. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., WILL DELIVER HIS
GREAT LECTURE
ON
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
In Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, near Columbus Avenue, Tuesday, April 21st, 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale by HU

LIQUOR DEALERS ON TRIAL

AN ACQUITTAL IN THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

Judge Cowing Directs a Verdict for Fritz Oberlander, Accused of Selling Whisky to a Policeman—Michael Connell Convicted of Violating the Liquor Law—Two Other Dealers Charged with Exposure of Liquors Acquitted.

The first trial under the Raines law was that of Fritz Oberlander of 609 East Twelfth Street, who was charged with selling whisky on March 13 to Policeman Seiford of the East Tenth Street Police Station.

When Oberlander gave the policeman the whisky he was cleaning up his store. He declared that when he gave the liquor to the policeman it was not within the forbidden hours. The policeman's watch, he said, was wrong.

Judge Cowing instructed the jury to acquit Oberlander, which it did.

The next case was that of William Slingman, accused of selling a glass of beer on Sunday. The evidence of selling was so weak that Judge Cowing instructed the jury to acquit.

The next case was that of Michael Connell. A jury was quickly obtained.

Policemen Murray and Hart testified that at 7 o'clock on March 29 they went to Callahan's saloon at 117 Park Row. They knocked at the door and were admitted by Bartender Connell, the defendant. They passed upstairs, and saw a number of men drinking. They called for beer, and each got a glass of it and paid for it. They then arrested the bartender.

Mr. Levy, counsel for Connell, moved for the dismissal of the complaint. He argued that there was no law to punish in regard to excise complaints for the period between March 23, when the Raines law was passed, and May 1, when it is supposed to go into operation. The old law, he said, was repealed by the passage of the new one, and the new one will not go into effect until May 1.

Judge Cowing said the point raised was too important and had too far-reaching an effect for him to decide upon at once. He preferred to have the matter fully tested, and he said that if a conviction was obtained an appeal could be taken to a higher court. He therefore denied the motion.

Connell admitted selling beer to the policemen. He said the people in the room were members of a club. The Club Typo had its quarters there, and the witness supposed that the policemen were members of the club.

Mr. Levy renewed his motion to dismiss the indictment. This was denied by Judge Cowing.

After being out an hour and a half, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Judge Cowing said that under his instructions the jury could not have found any other verdict. He continued Connell's bail for a week, and Mr. Levy said he would appeal the case.

The excise cases of Fred Wellens and Niel Flannery were called in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. The accused men were tried for exposure. The juries were instructed by Judge Cowing to acquit them, and this was done.

GROCERS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Questions Respecting Their Places Answered by Corporation Counsel.

An opinion prepared by Corporation Counsel Scott in reference to the Raines law was sent to Chief of Police Conlin yesterday. It was in reply to additional questions asked by the Chief. The questions and the opinion thereon were:

First—Will a grocer holding a license for the sale of liquors, or a tax certificate, under Subdivision 2 of Section 2 of the new act, be deemed guilty of a violation of the law (a) if he shall open for keep his store open for the sale of groceries only on Sunday until 10 A. M.; (b) if he should keep his store locked during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden, but when called upon by a customer should unlock and open the door temporarily, and either go in himself or send his employe into the store merely for the purpose of obtaining groceries for delivery to the customer, and (c) if he should open at such hours merely for the forbidden purpose of obtaining and delivering milk to his customers.

Section 31, the Corporation Counsel says, of Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, known as the liquor tax law, is very stringent in its provisions as to the opening or keeping open during the prohibited hours of any place in which liquor is habitually kept or sold. Subdivision 3 of that section makes it unlawful to have open or unlocked any door or entrance from the street, alley, yard, hallway, room, or adjoining premises of the room or rooms wherein liquors are sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden, except when necessary for the egress or ingress of the person or members of his family for the purposes not forbidden by this act.

Strictly applied, this subdivision would absolutely prohibit the keeping open for any purpose during the prohibited hours of a grocery store in which liquor is kept and sold. It would not, however, so far as this particular act is concerned, in my opinion, render it unlawful for the keeper of such grocery store to enter the same, or to permit members of his family to enter the same for the sole purpose of obtaining groceries, other than liquors, for delivery to customers, since that is not a purpose forbidden by the act.

Of course you will readily understand that the reason why the act was made so stringent respecting the keeping open of a place during prohibited hours was to prevent attempts to defeat the law under color of performing lawful acts, and it will require some exercise of judgment and discretion upon the part of the police so to enforce the law as to carry out its intention and at the same time not act oppressively toward any citizen engaged in a lawful business.

If any case should present itself as to which there appears to be a doubt I should advise you to direct your officers to submit to the District Attorney by affidavit the facts which have come within their observation, and which have raised a suspicion in their minds as to the bona fides of the persons suspected, in order that the case may be investigated, and if necessary prosecuted by the District Attorney through the medium of the Grand Jury. Of course, where a clear evasion or a violation of the law is observed, it will be the duty of the police to interfere at once, but in any doubtful case I think the safer course to pursue would be the one I suggest.

Want No More Licenses Granted.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 17.—At a meeting of the Hoboken Inn Keepers' Protective Association, yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted petitioning the City Council not to issue any more licenses. This action was taken because of the rush of business which the saloon keepers have experienced since the Raines law went into effect in New-York, and they anticipate a rush for licenses. They decided to sell liquor Sundays as quietly as possible, and avoid trouble with the county authorities. Thirty-nine new members were elected to the association.

MR. CAMPBELL NOT A CANDIDATE.

No Desire for Presidential Nomination—Brighter for Democracy.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio was in the city yesterday on business. When he was asked whether he was a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination he said he was not, and that he had no desire to be one. As to the Republican situation, he said it looked more as if McKinley would be nominated.

Mr. Campbell was asked what he thought of Mr. Bland of Missouri as a Democratic Presidential candidate.

"Mr. Bland," said Mr. Campbell, "is able and sincere. His silver views are extreme, as we all know. No one doubts his honesty and his more than ordinary ability."

"Do you think the silver Democrats will control the convention."

"No, but they will have a large following. The Democrats in convention in Chicago will declare for sound money, and there will be no bolt. The outlook for Democratic success is growing brighter each day."

"Do you regard Secretary Carlisle's letter as taking him out of the race?"

"No," said Mr. Campbell in reply. "On the contrary, reading between the lines, I should say that Barkis is perfectly willing to accept. His coyness will vanish, I think, when he is asked to accept. And as far as the geography of his State is concerned, I do not think that will hurt him any at all. We have plenty of strong timber in the Democratic Party."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A musical will be given to-night at 8:30 o'clock in the studio of Francis Fischer Powers, in Carnegie Hall. The artists will be Mrs. Gerritt Smith, Mrs. Julie Wyman, Miss Marguerite Hall, Victor Harris, Francis Fischer Powers, Heinrich Meyn, Albert Gerard-Thiers, and William Barber.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mulligan and Miss Gertrude Griswold will give a musical on the evening of April 23, at 9 o'clock, at their studio, in Carnegie Hall.

—The Stanton Street Helping Hand Association, of which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is First Directress, will hold its anniversary at 130 Stanton Street on the afternoon of April 21, at 2:30 o'clock, when there will be music and an address by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church.

—A concert at which compositions of Henry Worthington Loomis will be presented, will take place on Monday, April 27, at 8:30 o'clock, in Carnegie Lyceum. The patronesses will be Mrs. Herbert Anstey, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Mrs. Walter Campbell, Miss Kate Chittenden, Miss Harriet Campbell, Miss Mary Eldridge, Mrs. Charles H. Genung, Mrs. H. W. B. Howard, Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Mrs. Edward Trasker Howard, Mrs. Orlando Johnson, Miss Leonard, Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Miss Irene Swift, Mrs. Frederic Wilcox, Mrs. Charlotte Whitmore, Mrs. H. W. Ranger, Mrs. William R. Bunker, Mrs. August Burgtorf, Mrs. Warren-Cram, Mrs. Samuel Colman, Miss Gertrude Chase, Mrs. George Gallagher, Mrs. E. H. Hoffman, Mrs. James T. Hart, Mrs. Robert U. Johnson, Mrs. John Lindley, Miss Clara T. McChesney, Mrs. F. C. Peck, Mrs. George Sweet, Mrs. John Reade Stuyvesant, Mrs. Gustavus Trask, Mrs. Sidney Wilcox, and Mrs. Louise Van Schaack. The programme will include numbers from Loomis and P. Feval, those taking part being Tom Karl, Virginia Baillie, E. S. Belknap, Purdon Robinson, &c.

—A musicale in memory of the late Frank E. Sawyer will be given in the studio of Francis Fischer Powers, in Carnegie Hall, this evening. The proceeds will be used to carry out Mr. Sawyer's last wish in regard to the publication of his poems. The programme of the evening will include a rendition of Mr. Sawyer's musical compositions by the different artists to whom they have been dedicated. The patronesses are Mrs. T. J. Backus, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Mrs. Dudley Buck, Mrs. Henry Burden, Mrs. William Carroll, Mrs. J. B. Case, Mrs. Holbrooke Curtis, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Richard A. Elmer, Mrs. Victor Erbacher, Miss Amy Fay, Mrs. Charles A. Gould, Mrs. H. C. Harghton, Mrs. L. O. Howe, Mrs. George W. Jacoby, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Edward H. Perkins, Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, Miss Laura J. Post, Mrs. Edwin S. Schenck, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. S. E. Thomas, and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel. The following artists have offered their services for the occasion: Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mme. Julie Wyman, Miss Marguerite Hall, Victor Harris, Francis Fischer Powers, Heinrich Meyn, Albert Gérard-Thiers, and William D. Barber. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Edwin Saxton Schenck of 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

—Cards of invitation announcing the reorganization of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class under the patronage of Mrs. Seth E. Thomas, Mrs. A. C. L. Dodd, and Mrs. George P. Rowell, for next Winter, will be sent out next week. The meetings in the coming year will probably be held at Sherry's.

—The New-York Colonial Club will give a reception this afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Smythe of Chicago, in Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mr. Smythe is a founder of many colonies in California and elsewhere. The club will hold a meeting this evening, when the Investigating Committee will make its report. Mr. Smythe, T. B. Wakeman, Charles A. Willis, and others will discuss the future of the movement.

—Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter will be seen in the Berkeley Lyceum on the evening of April 23 and the afternoon of April 25 in Robert Griffin Morris's idyllic monologue, "Flirts and Matrons." Miss Potter has just recovered from a long illness.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street will give a dinner party to-night in honor of Miss Azuba L. Barney and her fiancé, Reginald H. Jaffray. The guests will include the bridesmaids and ushers selected for the wedding.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and family will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship La Touraine for Havre. Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard Warriner, who were married on Wednesday in St. Bartholomew's Church, will be passengers on the same vessel.

—Miss Del Pono of 15 East Thirty-second Street gave a theatre party and a supper last night.

—The concluding reading of the series by F. Townsend Southwick for the benefit of the School Library Fund will be given in Carnegie Hall at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. The programme will include Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum" and selections from other authors.

—Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany will spend a portion of the Summer on Staten Island. Mrs. Tiffany's father and sisters, Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron, will spend the Summer in Europe. PATRIARCH.

TOOK POISON IN THE TOMBS.

Fate of Herman Bansemer, Who Had Eloped to Chicago.

Herman Bansemer, a prisoner in the Tombs on a charge of forgery, died in his cell early yesterday morning. He had been placed in the hospital cell, on the third tier, Thursday, having complained of a pain about the heart.

The night watchman summoned Dr. Ward, the jail physician, and an ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital, but Bansemer died before its arrival.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy and found that death was due to poisoning. There were patches of redness on the walls of the stomach, showing hemorrhage, and the fluid of the stomach contained a whitish powder. Death was due to acute toxic gastritis, which Dr. O'Hanlon thinks was caused by arsenical poison, such as is used in preparations for killing rats. There were also contractions of the muscles, indicating strychnine poisoning.

Bansemer had lived with his family at 322 East Eightieth Street. He was arrested in Chicago on a bench warrant April 9, charged with forging the name of James Barry, a builder, to a check for $150.

Mrs. Bansemer claimed the body.

"He ran off to Chicago with Mrs. Rose Clink of 190 Broome Street," she told Dr. O'Hanlon. "I would never go to see my husband while he was in the Tombs, and yesterday he wrote me a letter, begging me to come to see him, and asking me to forgive him. I thought once I would go, but changed my mind. He wrote to Mr. Sosser, a friend of his, who lives in Avenue A, asking him to get bail for him. He said that it was killing him to stay in the Tombs. Mr. Sosser had not been to see him."

Will Answer the Liquor Dealers.

District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn will hold a conference with the delegations representing the liquor dealers of that city this morning, and will then answer the questions they have asked him, which were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Monday. Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell will also be present at the conference.

LEROUX JEWEL SALE ADJOURNED.

$12,000 Worth Will Be Sold in Brooklyn, April 29.

The Leroux jewels will not be sold in Brooklyn next Wednesday. United States Marshal Hayden intended to sell them then, but the sale has been postponed until April 29, because Secretary Carlisle has so ordered. The order was received yesterday by United States District Attorney Bennett.

The reason for the postponement is not positively known outside of official circles, but it is believed it is due to the fact that persons who say they are the owners of the jewels have claimed them.

The jewels were stolen abroad and were seized by the United States Government officials bcause no duty had been paid on them when brought to this country. The jewels have been in possession of the Federal officials three years. They have been appraised by experts from the Custom House at $12,000.

United States Marshal Hayden has had them placed in 373 lots, and catalogued. They consist of rings, watches, diamonds, silverware, pins, brooches, and toilet articles.

The money from the sale will be used in paying to the Treasury Department the amount of the duties on the jewelry, and any surplus will be covered into the general fund created by the sale of seized articles.

Eugene Leroux and his wife came from France in April, 1893, and lived in apartments at 92 Berry Street, Brooklyn. The detectives attached to the Bedford Avenue Precinct had their attention called to Mrs. Leroux, who was selling diamonds to jewelers, and also pawning jewelry. They watched her, and arrested her as she was in the act of pawning a diamond ring. When they searched the house a large bag of jewelry and diamonds was found. Her husband was also arrested.

The Lerouxs were tried before Judge Benedict, in the United States court, the prosecution holding that the jewels had been smuggled through the Custom House by Alexander Valkaringer. Several French jewelers, who appeared as witnesses for the Government, testified they had sold some of the jewelry to Valkaringer in Paris. It was also held that Valkaringer had turned the jewelry over to the Lerouxs to be disposed of.

Counsel for the Lerouxs, however, endeavored to prove that the jewels had been purchased by them in this city, and that they were innocent of any wrongdoing.

The Court held that an offense had been committed, as the testimony showed the jewels had been smuggled. The jewels consequently were confiscated and the Lerouxs were discharged. Valkaringer returned to Paris directly after the arrest of the Lerouxs.

DIGNITY OF THE SENATE SHOCKED.

The House Sergeant at Arms Goes to Sleep in the Chamber.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—While the debate on the Peffer resolutions was going on in the Senate this afternoon, a big man, dressed in gray, entered the chamber and took a seat on a sofa on the Democratic side. Soon he began to nod. Then he stretched himself out at full length and went to sleep.

The chamber was not well filled at the time, and for a few minutes no member of the august body noticed the recumbent figure on the sofa. Mr. Chandler was the first Senator to observe the sleeper. He stood up and took a good look at him, a smile slowly creeping over his countenance. Other Senators to whom he pointed out the man in gray looked grave. It was the first time in the memory of most of them that anybody but Senator Blair had chosen the Senate Chamber and an open session of the body as the place and time for taking an afternoon nap.

The President of the Senate had not discovered the transgressor. It was enough to make one's flesh creep with sympathy for the sleeper to imagine his sensations had the late John J. Ingalls, or Senator Harris, both sticklers for Senatorial dignity, been in the chair and witnessed the sight which so amused Mr. Chandler. While the New-Hampshire Senator was directing the attention of those in his immediate vicinity to the man who was reclining upon Senatorial traditions, the assistant doorkeeper and the acting assistant doorkeeper came along. They stood aghast at the spectacle. The transgression was a reflection upon their watchfulness. After a hurried consultation with Mr. Chandler, they tiptoed together to the side of the sleeper and shook him gently.

The man responded with a jerk which brought him to a sitting position. He smiled faintly when told that he had been violating one of the laws of the Senate. He was Benjamin F. Russell, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. Out in Missouri, where Mr. Russell hails from, it is not considered undignified decorum to go to sleep in the Senate Chamber at Jefferson City, and it was plain from his manner when his nap was disturbed that he thought a big fuss was being made over a very little matter. He did not remain long in the chamber after being aroused. Not since Mr. Call removed his shoes during a Senatorial debate has the dignity of the Senate been so rudely shocked.

IMMIGRANTS TO BE SENT BACK.

Bringing Undesirable Passengers Costly to Steamship Companies.

Two hundred Italians who have been debarred from landing by the immigration authorities on Ellis Island will be deported by vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet. The Fabre liner will take back 84; 39 will go by the Hamburg-American steamship, 34 by the North German Lloyd ships, two of which set sail to-day; 9 by La Touraine of the French Line, and the other 34 by various other ships.

In addition to the ones that go back to-day, 200 have been barred. These were brought by Anchor Line ships, but as that company has no vessel sailing until April 29, they cannot be returned until then. The cost of maintenance during the period of detention will be charged to the Anchor Line Company.

Dr. J. H. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, has received notice that the Italian Government has appointed a special Board of Arbitration to consider the cases of the Italians who were sent back to Italy, for the purpose of making the steamship companies refund the rejected immigrants the money paid by them for passage to New-York in all such cases where it can be proved that the tickets should not have been issued by the agents.

No ship from Italian ports is due until Monday, and the immigration officials are not sorry. The cleaning out of the detention pens to-day will relieve the congestion, and Dr. Senner believes that they will not again be so crowded.

Founders and Patriots Meet.

The charter members of the Society of the Founders and Patriots in America held a meeting in Hotel Normandie last night. John Quincy Adams presided, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was agreed to found State societies in Connecticut and New-Jersey. The annual meeting of the society will be held on April 24. Among those present at the meeting yesterday were W. W. Goodrich, Col. F. P. Earle, S. V. Constant, Edward H. Hall, E. L. Collins, G. W. Livermore, Henry A. Hoyt, G. G. Thompson, G. G. Batchellor, Col. H. V. Cushman, and M. Marvin Dana.

Dissolution of a Book Concern.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court granted an order yesterday dissolving the New-York book publishing corporation of George Routledge's Sons of 9 Lafayette Place on the proceedings brought by the Directors some time ago for the voluntary dissolution of the company. The company has done no business since April, 1895, when it sold out to the London house of which it had been the New-York branch. It has no liabilities and no assets.

To Enjoy a Beefsteak Dinner.

Charles A. Stadler will give a beefsteak party this afternoon at D. G. Yuengling's brewery, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. Stadler, who was once a State Senator, has invited all the members of the present Senate to attend the dinner, and a large delegation of lawmakers from Albany will be present.

Diplomas for 400 Candidates.

The tenth annual graduating exercises of the educational department of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were held last night at Association Hall. An interesting programme of instrumental and vocal music preceded addresses by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin and John Lindley and the presentation of diplomas to the 400 graduates.

BIG ESTATE IN DISPUTE

TITLE TO PROPERTY WORTH $1,000,000 INVOLVED IN PARTITION SUIT.

Left by Garret Furman to His Son William for Life and Has Never Been Divided—Complicated Proceedings in the Courts—Furman Island Included in the Estate—A Judgment in Favor of Mrs. Braun to be Attacked.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 17.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Minnie W. Braun against the heirs of William H. Furman, which was a suit to set aside a judgment partitioning Furman's estate, rendered in 1877. The property involved is now worth $1,000,000.

The decision gives the defendants in the suit the right to question the legitimacy of Mrs. Braun, who claims to be a daughter of Victor Furman and an heir to the estate of William H. Furman. The estate includes Furman Island and extensive property along Newtown Creek.

The estate came into the possession of William H. Furman in 1840, at the death of his father, Garret Furman. He had only the use of it, however, and at his death it was to descend to his two sons, Garret and Victor, and the latter's alleged daughter, Minnie W. Furman. Garret Furman, who was at one time Sheriff of Queen's County, brought a partition suit twenty years ago for the distribution of the estate between himself and Minnie W. Furman, whose father, Victor Furman, was then dead. A judgment for partition was rendered and entered. Before a partition sale could be held, however, Garret Furman moved to discontinue the proceedings on the ground that he had been deceived by his father, who had advised him to bring the suit, as to certain matters relating to the case, not specifying what they were.

Upon the plaintiff's agreement to pay the costs, the discontinuance was consented to by all the heirs except Minnie W. Furman, then an infant. In her behalf, Philip S. Crook, a lawyer, raised a controversy as to the amount of costs that should be taxed and paid, he claiming counsel fees. The amount was finally fixed by the Court, and as Crook died soon after, no further proceedings were taken in the case. This was in 1877. Minnie W. Furman grew up and married, and in 1894 she began through Mirabeau L. Towns, a new suit for a partition of the estate. Other children of William H. Furman, who were born after the death of the elder Garret Furman, and were consequently not mentioned in the will, then opposed the partition. They claimed that Minnie W. Furman, now Mrs. Braun, was not a daughter of Victor Furman, and consequently had no interest in the estate.

As soon as this claim was made, Mrs. Braun, through her lawyer, protested that the judgment in the first partition suit had never been set aside, and that the costs had never been paid by plaintiff in that suit, in accordance with the decision of the Court. An offer of the amount of costs was at once made to the representative of Mr. Cook, but was declined. Then the present suit was brought for an order setting aside the old partition judgment. In his decision, Justice Smith does not set the old judgment aside, but if it can be established that Mrs. Braun is not the daughter of Victor Furman, the judgment will be set aside.

Since the original partition suit was settled, condemnation proceedings involving the title of the estate have been brought by the Manhattan Beach Railway Company. When Mrs. Braun made application for her share of the sum apportioned to the estate, a referee was appointed, and he decided that so long as the original judgment was on record Mrs. Braun was legally an heir, and entitled to her share in the distribution of the funds. This decision was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Braun's share of the estate is valued at about $150,000. All the money of the estate is now in a trust company. All the parties to the court proceedings are residents of Newtown, L. I.

MAYOR GLEASON WAS OFFENDED.

Put a Caller Out for Wearing His Hat and Smoking Before Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 17.—William Woodill, an office holder under Mayor Sanford's administration, was taught a lesson in etiquette to-day by Mayor P. J. Gleason and a big policeman. Woodill entered the Mayor's office with a big cigar in his mouth, his hat cocked on one side of his head, and a general air of impudence.

The doubtful fragrance of the cigar attracted the Mayor's attention.

"Remove your hat and stop smoking while you are in this office," ordered the Mayor.

"This is a public building," mumbled Woodill.

"It's not a stable, though," said the Mayor. "Officer, escort that man out."

Before Woodill could utter a protest he was hustled down stairs three steps at a time. He declares he will make trouble for Mayor Gleason.

A Verdict for May C. Standish.

May C. Standish sued Manager William A. Brady to recover $510 arrears of salary and damages, and the case was tried yesterday in Part II. of the City Court, before Justice O'Dwyer. Miss Standish said that she was engaged by Brady in 1891 to play Georgette and Mme. Lasbron in "The Clemenceau Case," at $30 a week, and was discharged because she refused to play the part of Iza. She refused because the part was played in tights. Mr. Brady said that Miss Standish was engaged to play any part required of her, and there was no specific term mentioned in her contract. Sybil Johnson was the Iza of the company, and he wanted Miss Standish to be her understudy. The jury, after consulting forty-five minutes, rendered a judgment of $360 in favor of Miss Standish.

Tried to Burn a Baptist Church.

SAG HARBOR L. I., April 17.—Some one tried to burn the Baptist Church in this village last night. People living in the neighborhood were wakened by a barking dog, and discovered one part of the structure in flames. When the firemen arrived they found that kerosene-soaked paper had been stuffed under the clapboards on the exterior of the building. A bottle which had contained kerosene was found near by. No trouble was experienced in extinguishing the fire. Firebugs caused a reign of terror here about a year ago, and it is feared they have again begun operations.

Again Mr. Taylor Wants More Power.

County Treasurer Taylor yesterday sent one of his characteristic letters to Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn. This time it was upon the question of the appointing power. He says that it is proper that the Mayor should appoint the heads of departments, but believes that he, as a member of the Board of Estimate, and the other members of the board that makes the appropriations should have something to say about the other appointments, such as Police Justices, Assessors, Commissioner of Jurors, Bridge Trustees, and others.

Adjournment in the Sheriff's Case.

The hearing on the charges against Sheriff Tamsen was set down for yesterday before ex-Judge Robertson, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to take testimony. Owing to the absence of Gen. B. F. Tracy, of counsel to the Sheriff, an adjournment was taken until one week from next Monday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The dresser in the front hall has come down to us through many centuries. It was in Norman France and Feudal England; in the castles of the German Barons, and in the kitchens of the Dutch. Its claims to-day are unquestioned. We have some very attractive eighteenth century French and early English dressers—oak, darkly antiqued, and veined Spanish mahogany—commodious enough for decanters, cut glass, &c. Assurance of valuable designs and low prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Sale of

English Cheviot, Oxford Mixture and *Donegal Homespun, Tailor-made Suits,*

(exclusive styles—lined throughout with silk),

$24.75.

value $37.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Henry Lambree, 129 West Twenty-fourth Street, who was scorching on the Western Boulevard Thursday with a wheel that was operated by gasoline, and who gave the bicyle police a hard chase, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He said he was simply trying an experiment, and had no intention of violating the corporation ordnance. Magistrate Brann told him that he had better keep a private track, and not try his experiments on a public thoroughfare. With these words of caution he discharged him.

—The man injured by a New-York and Putnam County train near Carmel, N. Y., Tuesday night, and brought to Manhattan Hospital suffering from a fractured skull, has recovered sufficiently so to tell that he is Stephen Roach, an insurance agent. He refused to give his residence, but explained the accident by saying that he was walking on the railroad track from Carmel toward Lake Mahopac, when a passenger train struck him. Roach is in a critical condition.

—The Fifth Avenue Theatre will reopen to-night with the first appearance in this city of Thomas Q. Seabrooke in legitimate dramatic work. He will appear in "The Speculator," a comedy in three acts, written by George H. Broadhurst. Mr. Seabrooke's supporting company includes Atkins Lawrence, Sydney Booth, Frederick Peters, Prince Lloyd, Roy Fairchild, Wallace Bruce, Lorraine Dreux, Jeanette Lowrie, Blanche Moulton, and Harriet Ambry.

—Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., will deliver his celebrated lecture on Abraham Lincoln in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Av., on Tuesday, April 21, at 8 P. M. Tickets at 50, and $1 each may be obtained at 150 Fifth Avenue, and at the church, on the evening of the lecture. The Bishop has been received with enthusiasm and crowded houses in all parts of the United States.

—By a vote of 90 to 71, the members of the Cotton Exchange defeated yesterday a proposed amendment to the by-laws providing that the Committee on Revision of Quotations on Spot Cotton meet once yearly. Weekly meetings will thus be continued. The change had been proposed because of complaints of inaccuracies in the committee's quotations.

—The Summer season was fairly opened at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Tennis nets have been strung across the doctors' tennis courts, near the storehouse, and new courts are being laid out by a gang of workhouse laborers in the rear of the Morgue for the accommodation of the nurses.

—A spring of cold deep-rock water has been found in the German café of Proctor's Pleasure Palace. It was struck by workmen engaged in the passage to the new Garden of Palms. The supply is, to all appearances, inexhaustible. It will be used to supply a drinking fountain for temperance patrons.

—William Cragin, twenty months old, fell from a fire escape at 92 Amsterdam Avenue yesterday and received injuries from which he died an hour later at Roosevelt Hospital.

—The Rev. Arthur J. Mason, D. D., Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, England, will preach in Trinity Church to-morrow morning at the 10:30 service.

Brooklyn.

—A motion was made before Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner Willis to award the contract for cleaning the streets and removing the ashes to Edward J. McKeever & Brother. Decision was reserved.

—Herman Mahuken of 832 Atlantic Avenue was held for the Grand Jury by Justice Tighe yesterday for having sold liquor on Sunday, April 5. The Grand Jury refused to indict him and he was discharged. This was the first case taken before the Grand Jury under the Raines law.

—Henry Rehage, eighty-one years old, of 340 Carroll Street, left his home on Thursday morning and has not since been heard of by his family. Before he disappeared he drew $1,300 out of the bank. He is said to be slightly demented.

—Eighty patrolmen who want to be attached to the mounted squad were put through a severe examination in the Third Battery Armory, on Clermont Avenue. Several of the men were thrown, but no serious damage was done.

—Patrolman Robert Connors of the Richards Street Precinct attempted to commit suicide at his home, 128 President Street, yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

—Commissioner Willis has received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Burr that the bill of Edward Lyons for work in connection with the Milburn Reservoir, amounting to $27,890.41, will have to be paid.

—Bishop McDonnell has appointed the Rev. Michael N. Wagner as rector of St. Barbara's Church, on Central Avenue, and the Rev. Joseph Traenkle as rector of St. Bernard's Church, on Hicks Street.

—Jessie Belknap Ranken, in the Supreme Court yesterday obtained a verdict against William H. Janes, in her suit to recover the house of the late Eckford Webb, at 87 Rush Street.

—Sergt. Thomas Harold of the Fourth Avenue Precinct has sent in his resignation, to take effect May 1. He has been on the police force since 1851.

—The cornerstone of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, at Second Avenue and Eighty-first Street, will be laid this afternoon.

Long Island.

—Miss Madeline J. Fox, a teacher in the First Ward school of Long Island City, was married three months ago to John J. Murray, a son of a wealthy monument manufacturer near Calvary Cemetery. Miss Fox continued to teach school and said nothing about her marriage. Yesterday she resigned her position, and it then became known for the first time that she was married.

—The following officers have been elected by the Upright Pleasure Club of Newtown: President—Charles T. Hendrickson; Vice President—Thomas E. Stevens; Secretary—Augustus D. Watkins; Assistant Secretary—Frederick Jackson; Treasurer—Phineas T. Corse; Sergeant at Arms—William S. Peterson.

—Frank Frear of Sayville met with a serious and perhaps fatal accident yesterday by the spreading of posts that supported a platform on which he was at work. Frear fell nearly twenty feet and a portion of the platform fell on him. He received severe bruises and internal injuries.

—Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church at Great River has elected: Wardens—William Nicoll and Smith Rhodes; Vestrymen—J. C. Plumb, William Bayard Cutting, John J. Duryea, and Joseph H. Monfert.

—Charles Doran of Jamaica was yesterday appointed janitor of the Town Hall in place of John W. Murphy by the Town Board of Jamaica. The position is said to be worth $2,000 a year.

—Northport Fire Company has elected the following officers: Foreman—George A. Vanderbilt; Assistant Foreman—Edward Bishop; Secretary—William Jenkinson.

—Mrs. John Brennan of Port Jefferson was yesterday committed to the care of Overseer of the Poor Albert Walker on a charge of being insane.

—Walter H. Raynor of West Hampton killed a sandhill crane on Great South Beach yesterday.

Yonkers.

—Mrs. C. A. Arnold of Sing Sing yesterday addressed the meeting commemorative of the eighteenth anniversary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Temperance Hall. She illustrated the lecture with original colored charts. Miss V. Bell of New-York also took part in the exercises.

—At the annual meeting of the Board of Deacons of Westminster Presbyterian Church the following officers were elected: Chairman—M. W. Newman; Secretary—George Englehardt, Jr.; Treasurer—W. P. Constable; Auditing Committee—E. R. Holden, C. H. Haight, and William Ewing.

—The sixth anniversary of the Social Christian Workers was held on Thursday evening in the First Reformed Church. There was an address by the Rev. A. E. Barnett of Ardsley and one by the Rev. J. H. De Vries of Bronxville.

—St. Agnes's Circle will hold a sale of homemade cake, candy, and useful articles at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Benedict to-morrow at 2 P. M., for the benefit of Hollywood Inn and St. John's Day Nursery.

—The April sociable, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church, was held on Thursday night in the lecture room. There was a large gathering.

—City Hose Company last evening celebrated its twenty-first anniversary by giving an entertainment and supper, which was a successful event and was largely attended.

—The Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club will give a musicale on Thursday evening, April 23, at the clubhouse, the tickets for admission to which will cost $1.

—The Board of Excise has completed the return required to be made to the County Treasurer by the Raines law, and has sent it to White Plains.

—Many Yonkers veterans attended the campfire of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., in New-York on Thursday evening.

—Mrs. Joseph L. Proseus died at her home, in Ludlow Street, on Thursday. She leaves a husband.

—F. V. Benedict has obtained permits for two frame buildings in Linden Street.

Westchester County.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Vernon has made arrangements for a fair and bazaar, which will be open Thursday and Friday, at the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Among those who will have charge of booths are Mrs. George R. Crawford, Mrs. D. C. Curtis, Mrs. Richard B. Ferris, Miss Nellie Graham, Mrs. Daniel De Witt, Mrs. D. L. Whitmore, Mrs. William H. Whitney, Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. William S. Anderson, and Mrs. Edward L. Louden.

—An application for a permanent injunction restraining the village of Pelham Manor from granting a trolley franchise to the Westchester Electric Company was argued Wednesday before Justice Dykman at White Plains. The applicants were Henry C. Henderson, representing Mrs. James F. Secor, Jr.; H. B. Stapler, representing property owners, and others. Justice Dykman reserved decision.

—George La Place, a Mount Vernon locksmith, who was arrested about two weeks ago, charged with stealing an engagement ring belonging to Col. J. E. Bryant's daughter, was arrested yesterday again, on charges preferred by Mrs. Alice F. Guild, who accused him of stealing jewelry from her home, 140 Prospect Avenue.

—A sale of clothing and fancy articles will be held Thursday afternoon at St. Michael's Home, Mamaroneck, for the benefit of the home, which is under the direction of the Sisters of St. John the Baptist.

—The Republicans of the Fifth Ward, Mount Vernon, have indorsed Samuel W. Fiske for Alderman. Mr. Fiske is father of Edwin W. Fiske, the probable Democratic candidate for Mayor.

New-Rochelle.

—Among those present last evening at the leap-year dance of the Four Hour Club, in Eyrne's Hall, were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Calenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Billings, Miss Clara Finch, Elbert Finch, Miss Blanche Calenberg, Ray Skofield, Harry Bedford, Harry Scott, Miss Grace Townsdron, Warren Secord, Mr. and Mr

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Part Two
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PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDIES

VIEWS OF EDUCATORS ON MANUAL TRAINING.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Commends the Expressions of Edward A. Page—Experiences of an Employer of Children from Public Schools—A Talk with Commissioner Holt—He Would Revise the Present Course of Study.

The members of the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education are awaiting with a great deal of interest the recommendations of the woman Principals of the public schools for an amended course of study. The report of the Principals will be ready about May 6.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw may educators yesterday, but few were willing to talk for publication.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt is not an educator, but his conclusions, after many years of observation of the public schools, are interesting.

"The remarks of Edward A. Page in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday," he said, "were good and sound, and I read them carefully. What is the good of my adding to them? I am not nearly so well qualified to speak on the subject as Mr. Page is. I should consider it almost an impertinence to utter my voice when there are so many others better qualified by special study and special knowledge to speak on the subject of what should be taught in our public schools."

John L. N. Hunt, Chairman of the School Board's Committee on Instruction, did not wish to anticipate the work of the woman Principals. He said he had plenty to say, but would rather say it when the Principals had announced their plan.

In order to ascertain the views of an employer of children from the public schools the reporter called at the store of R. H. Macy & Co. Through the Superintendent, Mr. Pitt, it was learned that about 300 girls from the public schools are employed there.

"I cannot say," Mr. Pitt said, "that we find the girls wanting in any special branch of learning which it should be the duty of the public schools to teach. The girls are mostly cash girls, and their knowledge of arithmetic is on the average quite satisfactory. About their spelling, of course, we know very little. The brightest girls are promoted. Sometimes the teachers in the schools will recommend an especially bright pupil to us. I cannot point out any special or characteristic defect which could be traced to incomplete or one-sided education in the public schools."

Charles L. Holt, School Commissioner and a member of the Committee on Instruction, and known also as the father of manual training in the public schools, said that manual training is now being taught to about 9,000 children. Manual training was first introduced in 1887 into the schools, he said, and has everywhere produced excellent results.

"Of course, there are always some grumblers," Mr. Holt said, "and in manual training it is only possible to give general and not specialized instruction. In other cities of the world instruction is given in those subjects with which are bound up the prosperity and wealth of that special country. In Switzerland watchmaking is taught; in Manchester, England, there is instruction for textile students, and so on. A few days ago a pianomaker grumbled to me because he could not get workmen who had learned in the public schools the precise mechanical knowledge necessary to his business of pianomaking. Another man who owns a big store grumbled because his girls could not calculate offhand in their heads the cost of 13½ yards at 15¾ cents a yard.

"In a large city like ours, where every interest is represented, a city which is commercial as well as manufacturing, and where all classes are taught together, and not merely the class of workingmen or artisans, it does not seem advisable to teach trades. The committee reported in 1887 that the object of our manual training course should be for the general objects of manual development only.

"The characteristic feature of our plan, the feature in which it is different from every other plan of manual training in connection with public education, was, and is now, that it shall be for all children, and not for certain selected individuals. We found that in Philadelphia, for example, where manual training was introduced before it was introduced here, it consisted only in having a manual training school to which a few children out of each of the other schools were sent once or twice a week, amounting at that time to about 300 pupils in the entire city.

"Our idea, on the other hand, was that the manual training instruction was for general mental development, and should be enjoyed by all alike.

"At the same time, regarding the work as in a measure experimental, and also considering the lack of room and of funds, we adopted the policy of its gradual introduction into one school after another. But in whatever school introduced, it was for all the children of that school, and we have now reached the point where something over 30,000 children are having its benefit. Steps are, moreover, being taken to introduce it into schools where it does not yet exist. All new schoolhouses are built with special reference to accommodating the manual training workrooms and kitchens.

"I should say that it is about time now to consider the question of a revision of the course of study. It takes about eight years for a new course of study to become entirely operative in our schools and to show practically what its results are. I think about that time has now passed since the last general revision.

"The necessity for revision is specially brought about also by the added work required by the law relating to instruction in narcotics and stimulants. These subjects require more time, and, of course, lessen the time available for other subjects. Let me add, on the subject of manual training, that before its introduction education tended to divert pupils from any thoughts of mechanical pursuits in life. The manual training course is intended to give a pupil an even chance for either commercial or literary pursuits."

"To what extent do you think moral instruction should be introduced?" Mr. Holt was asked.

"Ah, that is a very difficult question," he replied. "Of course, instruction by example is the best kind of moral instruction that you can give to children. I think that any distinct course of scientific moral instruction would only prove disastrous. It is the duty of the teacher to give moral instruction of a certain kind. All the 'readers' are full of moral instruction, with examples of courage, truthfulness, self-sacrifice, honesty, &c. These ideals are placed before the children by the teachers in an attractive way, and perhaps accomplish more than if taught in formal lessons, which, as a rule, make no pleasant or lasting impression on the youthful mind."

SANTANELLI'S WONDERFUL FEATS.

The Hypnotist's Six Subjects Apparently Felt No Pain.

At the Herald Square Theatre many physicians and women assembled yesterday afternoon, on invitation, to witness and pass judgment upon some of the feats performed by Santanelli, the Western hypnotist.

Santanelli is a tall, well-formed man, with long hair. He was somewhat nervous when he began to talk, and confessed that he was suffering from "stage fright." He lectured for about half an hour, apparently to show that man possesses two brains, one in the skull and the other in the stomach.

After his lecture Santanelli called for a comittee of physicians, and six joined him on the stage. Then he called from the flies six young men to act as subjects. They were well built and looked to be remarkably intelligent. They sat in a row, and Santanelli forced them to sleep in an instant, by waving his hand in their faces. One by one they rolled from the chairs to the stage, and then with a word the hypnotist reduced them to a state of catalepsy. They were so rigid that the committee could not bend one of their limbs, although great force was used.

Two wooden horses were placed about four feet apart. On these two of the subjects were put, head on one horse, feet on the other. Two more were placed on the extended figures, and the two others were piled above these. Then Santanelli climbed to the top and stood upon the six men. Not a body bent, and all were finally removed and laid on the floor before, with a word, he relieved them from the cataleptic condition.

After this the six men were placed in a row, and the hypnotist demonstrated that they were beyond the reach of pain. One of the doctors took a needle and a long thread and sewed three of them together, through the ears and lips. There was no quivering of the bodies and no blood flowed, although the thread when it was drawn out was wet and red. The subjects seemed to suffer no inconvenience.

After this, Santanelli showed how easy it is to deceive a subject. He told them he would give them some ice cream, and presented to them thick soapsuds, which they ate and declared to be delicious. He promised them some confectioner's sugar, and gave them red pepper, which they ate by the handful. Then he told them he would make them a cocktail, and gave them a solution of red pepper, vinegar, and oil, and each drank a half glassful with expressions of delight. These tests having been made, he ordered them from the stage to divest themselves of clothes to the waist.

When the subjects returned, Santanelli made them laugh, cry, and express various other emotions, and at the end of each test subjected them to the cataleptic influence.

The exhibition closed with the severest test known to the hypnotist. He made the three pulses, that of the heart and the two wrists, beat irregularly, by causing the blood to rush wildly through one arm and course slowly through the other. In one of these experiments the result announced by the doctors who acted as timers, was 74 beats in one wrist, 98 in the heart, and 120 in the arm through which the blood was rushing. This experiment amazed the doctors and the rest of the audience.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Santanelli to appear at the theatre in Olympia for one week, beginning to-morrow night. He will be the only attraction in the theatre.

To Build Two New Mills.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—The Grosvenordale Company, producers of cotton goods, will erect two additional mills of stone, to cost $750,000, and to furnish employment to 900 hands. One mill will be at Grosvenordale and the other at North Grosvenordale.

M'KENNA OFF DUTY NOW

A POLICEMAN SHOWED GREAT ACTIVITY AT A FIRE.

The Result, He Is Paroled in His Captain's Custody on a Charge of Assault—Clubbed a Man, and When Spectators Protested, Made Two Arrests—The Prisoners Discharged After a Hearing in Harlem Police Court.

Patrolman Michael McKenna of the Twenty-eighth Police Precinct is just now a very much disliked person in the neighborhood of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, the district which he ordinarily patrols. McKenna is accused of having beaten an inoffensive bystander with his heavy night stick, and of having made two other arrests of men who simply protested against his brutality.

As a result of all this, McKenna is now off duty, being paroled with Capt. Westervelt on a charge of assault preferred against him in the Harlem Police Court. He also can look forward to an investigation coming from Police Headquarters.

The trouble began at a fire Thursday night in William Badenhoop's grocery store, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue. The fire did not amount to much, but served to gather a crowd. The neighborhood is filled with tenements, the block from First to Second Avenue on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street being a thickly settled Italian colony.

The fire had been put out when McKenna's alleged assault took place. It began by his hitting an Italian. A man who lives across the street said yesterday that he could hear the noise of the blow from where he stood. This angered the crowd, and some uncomplimentary remarks were made about the policeman. His first arrest was in the case of John J. Hayden, whom he struck with his night stick so that it broke in two.

Two other men protested, and McKenna, calling for help from other policemen, had them arrested. The prisoners were then marched to the police station, followed by an angry crowd of those who had seen the arrests. This crowd stood around the doors of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station so long that it was necessary for Sergt. McCarthy, who was at the desk, to call out the reserves to drive them away.

McCarthy was disposed to make very light of the matter. "All it amounted to," he said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "was an infringement of the laws about keeping the fire lines. McKenna's club was broken trying to force open the door of the grocery. The crowd was only the usual mob that follows a policeman with prisoners. There were no citizens coming in here to make complaints about McKenna."

In spite of Sergt. McCarthy's story, enough interest was taken in the case to bring together in the Harlem Police Court yesterday a number of men who were eager to testify against McKenna.

The policeman said that Mr. Hayden had refused to move on, and that Isaac Cherry and John Harmon, the other prisoners, had threatened him and tried to take his prisoner from him. McKenna told the same story about the breaking of his club as did Sergt. McCarthy.

Mr. Hayden said that McKenna, in arresting him, seized him roughly, placed handcuffs on him, and struck him with his club across the groin. Hayden swore positively that the club was broken by the blow.

"I told him not to put the handcuffs on me, and I would go peaceably with him, but he cursed me and insisted on putting the handcuffs on me. All the way to the police station he abused me and treated me in the roughest manner."

Harmon testified that he did not interfere with the policeman, but simply told him not to use Hayden so roughly. Cherry testified that his only offense was remonstrance with the officer.

John J. McManus, bookkeeper in a needle factory at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Harlem River, testified that he was standing on the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue with Hayden, when Policeman McKenna came up, flourishing his club in the wildest manner and striking right and left at every one in his way, and ordered Hayden to move on. Hayden said he did not have to go, and the policeman said he would arrest him if he did not obey. Hayden still claimed he had a right to remain where he was, and the officer arrested him. McManus swore positively that he saw the officer strike Hayden with his club.

Cornelius E. Lang, 2,284 First Avenue, testified that he was standing near Hayden when Policeman McKenna rushed at him and struck him with his club. Then, Lang said, the policeman went to Hayden, ordered him away and arrested him. Lang declared that he saw the policeman club Hayden after the handcuffs were placed on him.

At the close of the testimony, the Magistrate said that while it was evident that Hayden was wrong in refusing to obey the policeman, and the other prisoners had no right to meddle in the case, it was equally evident that the policeman's conduct was injudicious, and that he had gone to unwarranted extremes.

The Magistrate then discharged the prisoners with a reprimand and directed Lang to make a complaint of assault against the policeman.

Clerk Philip Block formulated a complaint in which Lang charged the policeman with unjustifiable assault, and the latter was placed under arrest. When the case was called, Benjamin Baker, who appeared for Policeman McKenna, asked for an immediate examination, but Mr. Schloss, counsel for Lang, asked for a postponement.

The case was then set down for examination to-day, and the accused was paroled in the custody of Police Captain Westervelt. Capt. Westervelt said in court that McKenna was a faithful, competent policeman, and that he had every confidence in him.

Acting Inspector Thompson said yesterday that he intended to make a strict investigation into McKenna's case, and ordered Capt. Westervelt to send him a full report of the matter.

FOR THE PAVEY-PAGE BILL.

Mayor Urged by Workers for School Reform to Favor the Measure.

The following letter indorsing the School Reform bill was sent to Mayor Strong yesterday:

On the 14th day of March last a meeting was called by twelve independent educational and reform associations of this city to discuss the measure for the reform of its public school system, which were then before the Legislature. Its presiding officer was the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of that Citizens' Committee of One Hundred which had been previously created to press the need for a radical change in our school system upon the minds of the people and their representatives.

With but seven dissenting voices those who attended this meeting indorsed the School Reform bill which had been compiled by the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and was known as the Pavey-Page Compromise School bill. And thereupon Mr. Hewitt appointed a committee of twenty-four women to take such action as might seem needful in support of this excellent measure.

We, the undersigned, composing the committee aforesaid, therefore earnestly beg and pray that the bill in question (which has been passed by large majorities in both houses of the Legislature) may without delay receive your Honor's signature.

The opposition which the measure has excited has come largely from within the existing school system; and as officials or as individuals many of us have personal knowledge that in the case of the teachers in our schools such opposition has been largely prompted by lack of accurate knowledge in regard to the provisions of the Pavey-Page Compromise bill. Prompt action on your Honor's part will do much to reassure these conscientious but mistaken opponents, convincing them that their interests no less than those of the children of New-York and of the city at large will be safeguarded and furthered by the measures which the Pavey-Page Compromise bill urges. Trusting that your Honor will take favorable action in this matter we remain, respectfully yours,

C. A. B. Abbe,	Florence Colgate,
Alma Rainsford,	Mary Ashley Hewitt,
Lee W. Haggin,	Caroline B. Spencer,
M. L. Van Rensselaer,	Lillian W. Betts,
Mary J. Schieffelin,	Margaret K. Parker,
Lena Potter Cowdin,	H. N. Chubb,
Alice Sterne,	Sarah M. Sedgwick,
Elizabeth L. Ely,	Gertrude S. Rice,
Dora B. Emerson,	Annie R. Cross,
Ellen Yale Stevens,	Louisa S. Brownell,
Marian Johannet Scott,	Lillian Le Bau Blois,
Addie Walter Seligman,	Lois A. Bangs.

The teachers will have their day in court on the Pavey-Page Compromise School bill this afternoon, when Mayor Strong will give his third hearing on the bill. The hearing will begin at 1 P. M. in the Council Chamber.

Inducements for Insurance Seekers.

The New-York Life Insurance Company offers tempting inducements to persons seeking life insurance. Its new accumulative policy provides for a cash surrender value, cash loan at 5 per cent., and paid-up insurance. Such a policy is absolutely non-forfeitable after three full premiums have been paid, and is incontestable for any cause after one year. The advantages of the company's accumulative policy are best illustrated when compared with policies issued under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law, heretofore supposed to guarantee the most liberal of retiring policies. Under the rules of the company a ten-thousand dollar policy taken at the age of thirty-five years would be guaranteed for $660 at the end of three years, $3,510 at the end of thirteen years, and $5,370 at the end of twenty years. Under the Massachusetts law the paid-up value would be: Three years, $495; thirteen years, $3,526; twenty years, $5,227. Liberal loans on the value of a policy are guaranteed by the New-York Life Insurance Company.

Typewriters Fooled by an "Ad."

An advertisement in a morning newspaper yesterday for "a young lady to operate a typewriter and address envelopes," application to be made to Harry S. Morris at the Consolidated Exchange, between 10 and 3 o'clock, had a large number of responses in person. Young women began to inquire of the elevator men for Harry S. Morris early in the morning. There is no such person at the Exchange. When some of the callers learned this they took a survey of the brokers from the gallery, which was brightened with bits of color all day, and at times as many as fifty young women were there. Brokers gave more attention to that quarter than to the trading posts. The officer at the main door said, after the close of the market, that he could not guess how many had called, but that he had been kept busy all day telling them to go home.

Added to the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received through the hands of a minister of the Gospel at East Orange, N. J., the sum of $135.56, which has been deposited in the Treasury on account of conscience.

ADVANTAGE WITH CUBANS

INTELLIGENT CITIZENS IN HAVANA THINK THEY WILL WIN.

What a Professional Man of This City, Just Returned from the Island, Says of the Outlook—Spain's Force Physically Inferior and Likely to Suffer from Yellow Fever—Cruelties That May Call Forth Protests from All Christendom.

A professional man belonging to this city has recently returned from a visit to Havana lasting some weeks.

Owing to introductions which he took with him, this gentleman mingled freely with official and non-official classes in Havana. Being in the citadel of Spanish authority in Cuba, and not being accredited to the rebels nor suspected of having any particular sympathy with them, he had ample opportunities of hearing the best that could be said for the Spanish side of the Cuban question and the worst that could be said for the rebels' side. The following are the impressions gathered by him during his stay, from the Spanish, well-affected native Cubans, and from Americans and Englishmen who were residents of Cuba at the time of his arrival there:

"Whether expressed in terms of fear or hope, the general impression of the most intelligent classes in Havana now is that the Cubans will win the fight. Of course, the local papers print nothing but long accounts of Spanish victories, and the press censorship in Havana is very strict. But every one admits that the Government has been fighting the rebels for two years now, and that the position of the rebels seems stronger to-day than it ever was before.

"Much of the news which the non-official classes get about the plans or operations of the rebels comes from the New-York newspapers. The residents of Havana and strangers who visit the city are free to come and go within its boundaries and within those of its suburbs. But no one who has not a signed order is allowed to pass through the military cordon around Havana, and these orders are very hard to obtain.

"The yellow fever, which causes the young Spanish conscripts to die off like sheep, has already begun to show an increase in the number of its daily victims, and by May 1 it will be impossible for Gen. Weyler to send troops into the interior of the island without a loss of life much greater than any army would suffer in battle. The native Cubans are proof against yellow fever, and can do as they like during the next four or five months, when the wet season makes it death for the Spanish soldiers to follow them.

"Physically, the advantage is altogether on the side of the Cubans. The Spanish soldiers whom I saw were small, puny, and sickly. Hundreds of them are confined in the hospitals around Havana, and a strict guard is kept to see that no civilians obtain admission to these hospitals without special permission. On the other hand, the volunteer guard raised in Havana for the protection of the city from among native Cubans loyal to the Spanish connection are taller men, better built, and healthier looking than the imported soldiers.

"It is the general understanding in Havana that Weyler wants to get more troops from Spain until he has 200,000 effective men under arms in the island. Then he is to send these troops out in columns which will gradually close up and crush the rebels caught between them. The failure of the Spanish authorities to fix this plan in view is ascribed to the thinness of each column through its extension across too wide a space. The rebels, in such cases, have either gone around the column or dashed through it.

"What the rebels want most is ammunition. There is a great deal of talk about ships landing on the coast of Cuba which is not trustworthy. The Spanish patrol of the coasts of the island is strict enough to keep off or capture most of the vessels which try to reach the rebels with ammunition.

"From all that I heard in Havana I believe that the rebels are in a better state every way than they were twelve months ago. Their discipline is greatly improved for one thing, and they obey the orders of Gomez and Maceo implicitly. They have also more men in their ranks, owing to the disposition of the Spanish troops to kill all who are not violent loyalist partisans as sympathizers of the rebels. Thus many who might not otherwise join the rebel force, from motives of prudence are compelled to make a choice and flee from the cruel, suspicious, and tyrannous Spaniards. It struck me that the only natives well affected to the Spanish side were those who had ties binding them to the Government, and those in the cities who were at the mercy of the Captain General at all times.

"One thing must be said for the rebels. They have not gone beyond the rules of recognized warfare. Though they have had dynamite, they have not used it to blow up people, but only to wreck houses and railway tracks. It is true that they have destroyed many sugar factories and growing crops, but this has been purely a war measure. The Spaniards, both at home and in Cuba, are on their last legs financially. A few months either way may see Spain bankrupt or lead to the reconquest of Cuba. It is an imperative necessity that as little contraband of war as possible should be left for the Spanish troops to seize so as to use either as food or in payment of taxes. Therefore the rebels are justified, not only from their point of view, but also from that of all civilized nations, to postpone the reconquest as long as possible and to lay the country waste in order to hurry their enemy into bankruptcy.

"On the other hand, the Spaniards have shot whole families on evidence which was little more than strong suspicion. The time may yet come when the United States will be compelled to intervene in Cuban affairs on the ground of humanity. Spanish cruelty is likely to reach such excesses if the rebellion is not put down next Fall as to bring down upon Weyler and his associates the righteous wrath of all Christendom."

BROOKLYN GAS TRUST ATTACKED.

Bert Reiss Wants the Grand Jury to Investigate It.

Bert Reiss, a clerk in the law office of Grout, De Fere & Mayer, and who is the manager of the Mutual Gas Light Company, that has applied to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for a franchise, yesterday presented this document to the District Attorney:

The Hon. Foster L. Backus, District Attorney, Kings County:

Dear Sir: The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, a corporation manufacturing and supplying gas for illuminating and heating purposes in the City of Brooklyn, has violated, and still violates, the laws of this State against trusts and monopolies, and especially the act which becomes a law on Wednesday, known as the Robbins Anti-Trust bill. This law enacts, among other things, as follows:

"Every corporation or officer thereof that shall make any contract, arrangement, or agreement, or shall enter into any combination or conspiracy for the purpose of restraining or preventing competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use in this State, or with intent to restrict or restrain trade or commerce in this State, or that shall attempt or actually conduct any business in this State pursuant to any such contract, arrangement, or combination, wherever the same may be made, or shall in any manner in this State engage or aid in carrying out or executing the agreements contained in any such contract or arrangement, wherever the same may be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

I have in my possession sufficient facts to show that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company is conducting a business in this city pursuant to an agreement, arrangement, combination, or conspiracy with the Nassau Gas Light Company, the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, the Peoples' Municipal Gas Company, the Citizens' Gas Light Company, the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, and the People's Gas Light Company, and which combination, agreement, arrangement, or conspiracy is for the purpose of restraining or preventing competition in the supply or price of illuminating gas in the City of Brooklyn.

I therefore respectfully ask that this matter be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and that the officers of the various companies heretofore mentioned be punished as the law directs. Very respectfully, BERT REISS.

189 Montague Street, April 17, 1896.

District Attorney Backus turned the matter over to his assistant, Mr. Crane, who will look into the case and report to Mr. Backus.

HE HAS MAYOR STRONG'S AID.

What Col. Waring Says of Disposal of Garbage and the Revenue.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department issued the following statement yesterday:

I am told that some persons thought they saw the traces of a covert criticism of the Mayor in my recent statement that the experiment relating to the money value of the refuse of the city "would have been concluded last Autumn had the plan been carried out at that time of asking proposals for the treatment of garbage. By request of the Mayor this plan was arrested, and on terms and conditions approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an advertisement was published asking for proposals for the disposition of all wastes of the city. The bids under this proposal were opened Dec. 10, 1895, without result."

Before this advertisement was published Mayor Strong asked me if my investigations as to garbage disposal would be interfered with by asking proposals for the disposition of all wastes. I said that it would not be, and I was not sorry to take this means for learning what enterprising men might have to propose in this direction.

Like every one else, the Mayor gave little thought to the value of paper and refuse, and that side of the question was probably not considered by him at all. My garbage investigations proceeded without interruption. It has, of course, been impossible to conclude the other experiment while we were uncertain as to the degree to which it would be affected by contracts given out.

It is hardly necessary for me to repeat the statement I have so often made, that whatever success has been achieved by the Department of Street Cleaning would have been impossible but for the cordial interest and co-operation of Mayor Strong.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Prices of wool for the last week have been in buyers' favor, according to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, which reports a strong feeling that this country has imported more wool than it can assimilate and a considerable quantity of this will have to be reshipped abroad before the market can resume a stable basis. Dealers are exhibiting little interest in the new clip and have little incentive to add new wools to their already large stocks, unless they can be purchased at very low figures. In view of the overstocked condition of dealers and manufacturers, the wisest course for growers to pursue is to hold back supplies. There is little probability of any more foreign wool being imported, stocks will continue to decrease, although slowly, and a firmer market must result later on.

Sales for the week in the leading markets of the country reached 1,451,300 pounds domestic and 1,682,400 pounds foreign, a gross total of 3,133,700 pounds, as compared with 2,323,300 pounds domestic and 1,744,800 pounds foreign, a gross total of 4,068,100 pounds sold the previous week.

NICARAGUA CANAL PLANS

CIVIL ENGINEER ENDICOTT BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

He Advises that Further Investigation Should Be Made Before the Government Shall Decide Whether It Will Build the Waterway—Estimates that the Canal Could Be Built for $135,000,000—The Present Scheme Impracticable.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, who was one of the board of engineer officers which investigated the Nicaragua Canal route last Summer, appeared before the House Commerce Committee this morning. He detailed the work performed at Nicaragua. The members of the board spent seven days at Greytown, which he regarded as a most important point, and in all forty-two days in Nicaragua. Thirty-four days of this time were consumed in actual field work, and not fourteen, as had been stated. They left behind them a party which made some additional surveys extending over a period of nine days more. They realized the importance of the canal, and made an honest effort to learn the true state of affairs.

Mr. Endicott regarded the company's plans as impracticable in some ways, and spoke particularly of the difficulty of maintaining the summit level of the canal without raising the dams four feet higher than was contemplated—a change which would involve great expense.

He showed that the dangers resulting from illness would increase the further the work was extended into the interior, as the result of exposing the clay banks. While he regarded the company's plans as impracticable, he did not doubt that a canal would be built. He believed a canal along the line of the proposed route to be practicable, and he thought that when completed it would meet all expectations.

Speaking of the canal from a military rather than a commercial standpoint, he expressed the belief that in the event of war with Great Britain the United States would have to abandon it, not being strong enough now to hold it. If the United States possessed the naval strength of Great Britain it easily could be maintained. The canal, Mr. Endicott thought, would cost $135,000,000, counting the interest on the money invested. With that amount the Government could construct a canal with a navigable depth of 28 feet.

Mr. Endicott was asked if the modifications suggested by the board should be adopted whether he still would advise that the Government should construct the canal. He replied that he would, if the Government purposed having the waterway built. He thought the United States ought to own a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. This was really a military necessity. He did not know of any route more favorable than the one under consideration. He regarded the Tehuantepec route as an ideal one, but the expense involved would be greater. From a strategic standpoint, however, it was the better of the two, as it could be defended more easily.

The Nicaragua Canal, he believed, could be used for ships of the largest class. Speaking of the Panama Canal, he remarked incidentally that the calms there were a detriment to navigation, and that the Nicaragua route was preferable, inasmuch as the trade winds at both extremities favored sailing vessels. He had been informed that the Panama Canal could be completed for $100,000,000. He knew nothing personally of the matter.

Mr. Endicott was questioned as to the improvements made by the canal company at Greytown and along the line of the route. The work at Greytown Harbor he regarded as in bad condition. The pier was worm-eaten and there was not much left there of any value. One mile of the canal had been built at Greytown, to the depth of sixteen feet. It was in good condition. He spoke of the plant generally at that point and did not regard it as worth more than $500,000. The machinery was old, and if the work should be renewed, that would need to be supplanted by improved machinery, which had come on the market since the present plant had been established. The plant when new was worth probably $1,250,000.

Mr. Endicott did not agree with Mr. Menocal that the canal could be constructed for $80,000,000 or for anything less than the board's estimates. He would not advise Congress to build the canal now. He thought it better to delay and make more exhaustive surveys and calculations. These surveys should be extended through a period of eighteen months, so that the work could be protracted through two dry seasons. So much, he said, depended upon the hydraulic data, which the company had not collected with sufficient fullness, that a delay in beginning the work was necessary.

First Straw Hat on Stock Exchange.

John Wallace of John Wallace & Co. suited his adornment to the weather yesterday by appearing on the floor of the Stock Exchange with a straw hat. It was the first of the season, and received a vociferous greeting. Brokers showed their approval of Mr. Wallace's pluck and good sense by limiting their attentions to cheering, and the hat passed through the trading hours unharmed.

THE COST OF HIS HEAD.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,
Author of "The Wooing O't."

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Col. Capel, an English officer sent to take command in the Cork district of Ireland during the troublesome times of the first decade of the century, arranges to stop on his way from Dublin and visit Mr. John Digby and his daughter Grace, at Athgarven. He is specially charged to secure one Valentine Costello, a young Irishman, educated in France, who is active in behalf of the Fenians. Capel arrives at Athgarven, and finds Grace and her friend Nelly O'Grady. As Grace, who seems agitated about something, is receiving him, the arrival of Mme. de Suresne, Grace's former governess, who has come on a visit, is announced. Capel is deeply interested in Grace, whom he had met at Bath, but he notices the rather strange appearance of Mme. de Suresne, who is dressed in old-fashioned garb, with long mits, a lace handkerchief over her hair, and blue spectacles. At dinner the party discusses young Costello's case, for whose head a reward has been offered. Shortly after Mme. de Suresne slips in the hall, sprains her ankle, and is carried up stairs by the servants. The sprain proves to be a bad one, and Grace and Nelly take turns at reading to the invalid. Meanwhile Capel tries to bring matters to a head with Grace, who evades him.

PART III.

The next few days made themselves wings—wings of diaphanous delight. There was the cheery breakfast, the report of the invalid up stairs, always listened to with interest—some gossip about the "boys," as the disaffected peasantry were generally termed, contributed by Delany, who was a pessimist, and an intense aristocrat—then the plans for the day were discussed, and the division of labor, if attending to Mme. de Suresne could be so called, mapped out, Ellen O'Grady reserving herself for the afternoon in order to leave Grace free to ride or walk with her father and Capel. The latter had by this time surmounted his shyness and self-distrust, and longed feverishly for the chance of a tête-à-tête when he could avow his love and hopes to his fascinating hostess. Sometimes he was made miserable by the dexterity with which Grace evaded the various traps he laid for her, and the dreadful thought occurred to him: "Does she love some other fellow, and therefore shrink from the pain of refusing me point blank?" Then some gracious phrase, some melting glance, would add fresh fuel to the flame which burned so steadily in his heart.

He had a curious, unreasonable conviction that Nelly O'Grady did not like him. Little flashes of impatience in her speech, a touch of bitterness here and there in the turn of her phrases, struck the Colonel's far from easily aroused suspicions. But, though a large-minded and generous man, he was keenly observant, and determined to make himself as agreeable as possible to the pretty little Hibernian.

Col. Capel, after a saunter to the stables and some talk with the old coachman, generally wrote letters in an apartment called by courtesy "the library," and here Miss O'Grady generally sat at work. She was an adept at lacemaking and other fanciful fabrications.

"I suppose that Miss Digby is at her usual Good Samaritan task of reading aloud to the sufferer up stairs," said Capel, one soft, showery morning, termed by the Irish agriculturists "fine growing weather."

"Oh, I suppose she is. But why a sprained ankle should injure the eyesight I do not understand," returned Nelly.

"Nor I. However, at Madame's age, it is natural enough that she should like to spare her eyes."

"Ah, yes, I forgot."

"At all events, Miss Digby is most faithful in performing her self-imposed duties."

"Yes, indeed, she is!" cried Nelly, looking up with a gleam of uneasy light in her dark quick eyes.

"Then she is kindness itself," added Capel.

"Anyway to women," returned Nelly.

"What! can she be cruel to that portion of the human race which is chiefly devoted to her?"

"Well, you see, she was vexed with one of them, and so she's ready to punish the whole lot."

"That is unfair," said Capel, while he thought, "This is dangerous. It is hateful to suspect that any one has been before me."

"And then," returned Nelly, "Grace is tremendously patriotic. She thinks Englishmen are cold and selfish."

"Cold! Great heavens!" exclaimed Capel; "we do not deserve such a sentence. I am sure, Miss O'Grady, you have too much penetration to believe this."

"Well, I am not sure. I have never been in England. Now, Grace has been there a good deal. She was a whole year at Miss Monitor's school at Chester, where they taught her to step in and out of a carriage in elegant style. It would make you die laughing to hear Grace take off Miss Monitor lecturing the young ladies; and then they learned all about the heathen gods and goddesses, and a very bad set they seem to have been."

"But I thought that Miss Digby had been brought up by this old French lady?" said Capel, taking a fresh sheet of paper.

"Yes, of course she was," impatiently. "She went to finish at Chester. No one but an Englishman would have needed that explained."

"Come, Miss O'Grady, do not be so hard on us thick-brained Saxons," said Capel, good humoredly. "Perhaps a long residence in this country might sharpen our wits."

"Well, maybe so. It would take a long time," laughing saucily.

"Where's the masther?" asked Delany, putting in his head, with a sourer look than usual on his wizened face.

"I don't know," returned Nelly; "who wants him?"

"Faith, Jefferies, the Yankee, no less. It's about ould Daly's farm. I'm thinking he's nothing but a land grabber, bad 'cess to him, if it's after the land he is."

"I fancy my uncle has gone down to the farm. Anyhow, I'll go away; I don't fancy the man. Don't put him in here, Delany. It will disturb the Colonel."

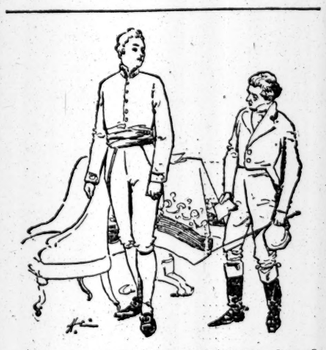
"Pray don't think of me. I have just finished my letters."

"Thank you, Surr. If I lave the black-avised crature in the hall, some of the boys will be putting the comether on him."

Miss O'Grady gathered up her work and departed, and the next moment a small, slight man, with keen black eyes, neatly and well dressed in a dark-green riding suit and top boots, a whip in his hand, and with almost, but not quite, the air of a gentleman, was ushered into the room.

"Your servant, Sir," he said, in a peculiar voice, neither Irish nor English.

"You are Mr. Jefferies," said Capel, rising and confronting him. "You are generally to be heard of—"



"And Your Business" Said Capel, Sharply.

"At the 'Black Bull,' Clonmell," put in the new-comer.

"Exactly, I have a note for you"; and Capel drew forth the note Lane had given him.

Jefferies read it quickly. "All right," he said: "I have been expecting this. Not seeing or hearing from you, I came here to see you."

"And your business?" said Capel, sharply, not liking the looks of the man.

"You will, I believe, be summoned to your command a little sooner than you expect," returned Jefferies, readily, "and I wish to warn you that there is no use in looking for the rebel Costello in these parts. I have sure word that he is in hiding up in Glengarrif, which is all the better, for not being among his own people, the boys will not be so ready to risk life and limb to screen him."

"If that's the case, I wonder he does not find some fishing boat to take him to sea. I suppose he is in communication with France?"

"No doubt, Sir. Where will you be putting up in Cork, Sir?"

"At the Crown and Scepter Hotel. How the deuce do you know that I am likely to be summoned sooner than the 20th?"

"Because the Brigadier is bad, Sir—sick with the liver—and will be asking you to come."

"That remains to be seen," returned Capel.

"Hallo, Mr. Jefferies!" said Digby, coming in quickly; "so you are after Daly's farm again. I tell you you need a lot more evidence to make matters clear to me. Now, it is close on luncheon time—you go and have some dinner—and I'll talk to you after." He rang. Delany immediately appeared, and receiving his master's orders, jerked his thumb over his shoulder, croaking out: "This way, Mr. Jefferies."

This unexpected visit was a godsend to Capel, for at luncheon Mr. Digby excused himself from joining the guest and daughter in the afternoon ride. "I'll have to look into this fellow's claims on one of the farms close by. He seems to think that as a magistrate I can do something for him. He claims to be the grandson of the elder brother of the present owner, who left this country for his country's good fifty years ago."

"Pray do not mention it. If Miss Digby will be my guide—"

"You'll excuse her father," put in Digby, good naturedly.

Capel thought he had never seen Grace look more charming than when she reappeared "en amason," her graceful, supple figure displayed in the close-fitting habit.

Capel's heart beat high. The spirit of the Spring, that time of love and renewed life, poured its magic through his being. "This is a day I shall never forget!" he broke out, after a silence of some duration; "and yet it may be a fatal one to me."

"How so, Col. Capel? Do not be downhearted."

"As you tell me that, I accept it for a good omen."

"If wishing you well can bring you success, you will have it—only—"

"Only what?"

"I do not want you to catch poor Val Costello."

"But, Miss Digby, an unreasoning man of his kind, who leads the ignorant and misguided to bloodshed and misery, deserves to be punished. It is want of thought, of conscientiousness, that makes your country what it is."

"Well, God knows it is miserable enough. I feel more unhappy than you can imagine; and what can I do?"

"Leave it," said Capel, emphatically. "Your heart is too tender to endure the sight of wretchedness you cannot relieve."

"And yet I can at times forget there is such a thing as sorrow in the world, and feel as if life were all song and laughter. To-day I am rather miserable, though Madame is better (she limped about her room wonderfully well to-day.) I hope she will come down stairs the day after to-morrow."

"I hope she will, if you desire it. She ought to be well after the kind care of such a nurse."

These words brought them to the chief entrance of Athgarven, and they descried in front of them a man in uniform mounted on a stout, serviceable horse. The rider drew up at the lodge, and was speaking to the lodge keeper when Capel pressed his horse into the centre and drew up beside him.

"Dispatches for Col. Capel?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir," said the man, saluting, and taking a thick letter from a p

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE MARKET REACTS UNDER A SHARP DECLINE IN SUGAR.

Liquidation in Cotton Oil Also Helps the Bears—Increasing Ease in the Money Market—Foreign Exchange Lower and Gold Exports Improbable for the Present—Manhattan Loses Three Points—Chicago Gas Off.

FRIDAY—P. M.

For the first time in several days Sugar was heavy. This was not unnatural, in view of the large advance it has enjoyed, but the reaction of a couple of points today is by no means evidence that the upward movement has culminated. The selling 2 and the preferred nearly 5 points, were large buyers in the neighborhood of par. The market was further disturbed by a break in Cotton Oil, the common declining to and the preferred nearly 5 points. Officers of the company said that there was nothing in its affairs to justify the decline. It was thought that the stock sold was for certain interests which recently retired from the management. The news of the day was not unfavorable. The money market gave evidence of increasing easiness, the better grades of commercial paper being in demand at 5 per cent. The foreign exchange market has weakened to a point where profitable shipments of gold are impossible, and none will go on Saturday's steamers. The crop news continued favorable, and railway earnings were satisfactory. London was a fairly free buyer of investment bonds, although it sold some of the international stocks. British consols sold up to 112 to-day, the highest point they have ever touched.

St. Paul's earnings for the second week in April showed an increase of $91,181, but notwithstanding this the stock was only barely steady. Its net loss was only ¼. The other Grangers scored small declines on light transactions. Manhattan broke sharply to 108½ on a report that the tax cases had been decided against the company. Chicago Gas was sold on the granting of a mandamus by the local courts compelling the city authorities to permit the Ogden Gas Company to open the streets. General Electric was dull and steady. Other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 5½@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $97,281,682; balances, 5,888,300; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,001,463.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@ 68¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Imports from Jan. 1, to date	$18,864,655	$5,028,824	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Exports for same period	15,024,824			
Net imports	$3,839,831			
Net exports to date, 1895	17,228,750			
Net exports to date, 1894	6,228,616			
Net exports to date, 1893	36,746,904			

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for sixty days and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—10@16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛, and the 5s, coupon, ⅛. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. The sales were $150,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118@118¼, and $30,000 do, registered, at 117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	108½	109
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117¼
4s, c., 1925	117⅞	118¼
5s, r., 1904	112⅜	112¾
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114
Currency 6s, 1897	103¼	
Currency 6s, 1898	105	
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

In State securities, $2,000 Louisiana Consolidated 4s sold at 98¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	133
American Ex	171	Metropolis	215
Broadway	230	National Union	195
Central National	118	New-Amsterdam	190
Chatham	300	New-York	234
City	490	New-York County	600
Commerce	201	Ninth National	111½
Continental	130	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Continental	30	Pacific	180
Corn Exchange	285	Park	270
Fifth Avenue	2900	Phenix	108
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Republic	147
Fourth National	187	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	95
German American	110	Southern National	100
Hanover	312	State of New-York	108
Imp. & Traders'	535	Third National	105½
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	95
Lincoln National	680	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110½

There were sales of 200 shares of Mechanics' at 192 and 5 shares Western National at 110½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Posted rates	4 87½@4 88	4 89@4 89½
Actual—Commercial	4 87¾@4 87⅞	4 88¾@4 88⅞
Cables		4 89@4 89⅛
Prime commercial	4 87½@4 87¾	
Documentary commercial	4 87@4 87¼	
Paris bankers' francs	5 16¾@5 16⅝	5 15@5 14⅞
Amsterdam bankers' guilders	40¼@40⅜	40⅜@40½
Frankfort or Berlin bankers' reichsmarks	95¼@95⅜	95⅝@95¾

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149¼	150	149¼	150		149	151	40
American Cotton Oil	14⅝	14⅝	12	12⅜	–2	12½	12½	2,720
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60	54½	55½	–4¾	55¾	55¾	4,532
American Express	114½	114½	114½	114½		113	115	30
*American Sugar Refineries	125⅛	125⅛	123	123⅛	–2	123½	123⅝	42,496
*American Sugar Ref, pf	103	103	102¾	102¾		102½	103	381
American Tobacco	68⅛	69¼	67¼	68⅜	+ ⅛	68½	68⅞	11,635
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	– ⅛	16⅛	16⅜	1,425
A., T. & S. F. pf	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	– ½	24⅝	25	652
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛		⅛	⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	– ⅛	18½	18¾	100
Brooklyn R. T	22½	22½	22½	22½	– ⅜	21½	23¾	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	16½	16½	16½	16½		17	20	100
Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	– ¼	49½	50	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛		16¼	16¾	495
Chicago Gas, t. r	69¼	69¼	68¼	68¼	– ⅞	68¼	68⅜	10,120
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79⅜	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝	– ½	78⅝	78¾	6,825
Chicago & NorthWestern	104¼	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	– ½	103⅞	103⅞	1,380
C., M. & St. Paul	77	77¼	76½	76⅝	– ½	76½	76⅝	13,695
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127	127	127	127	– ½	126½	127	188
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	71⅜	71⅝	71	71	– ¼	71	71⅛	5,040
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	– ⅛	34¾	35¼	100
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛	52½	53	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	30	30¼	– ⅝	30¼	30½	900
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157	157	157		157	159	120
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127		127	128	35
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼		159	159¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	– ⅛	47⅝	48⅛	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	7	7		½	8	200
Detroit Gas	26	26	26	26	– ¼			100
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	18½	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	– ⅛	18⅛	18¼	2,740
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼		10½	12	10
Erie	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	– ¼	15¼	15¼	250
Erie 1st pf	40½	41	40½	41		40¾	41	297
Erie 2d pf	24	24	24	24	+1½			100
Evansville & Terre Haute	31	31	31	31		30	33	100
General Electric	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛	37⅛	37¼	1,095
Illinois Central	95	95	95	95		94½	96½	20
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼		9	9½	100
Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37	– ⅜	37	37½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71		70½	71	226
Lake Shore	148	148	147⅜	147⅜	– ⅞	147½	149	453
Long Island	80	80	80	80		80	81½	200
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	52	50⅞	51⅛	– ⅝	51⅜	51¼	6,686
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21	21	20½	20½	– ⅜	20	21	600
Manhattan Con	111	111½	108½	108½	–3	108⅜	109	2,910
*Metropolitan Traction	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞		105¼	105⅞	230
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	–1	95	96	293
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	20	20		20	20½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12		12	12¼	32
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅜	27¾	27¼	27¼	– ¼	27¼	27¾	600
Missouri Pacific	26	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	– ½	25⅝	25⅞	5,605
*National Lead Co	27½	28¼	27¼	27¼	– ½	27	27¼	2,620
*National Lead Co. pf	91½	91½	91	91	+ ¼	90	91	276
National Linseed Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½	– ¼	18	19	100
New-Jersey Central	107	107	107	107	– ¼	106¼	107	228
New-York Central	97	97¼	97	97		96½	97	873
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34¼	34¼	34	34	– ⅛	33½	34¼	200
New-York, Sus. & West	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛	8½	9	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	– ⅛	23½	24	200
Norfolk & Western	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜		¼	½	385
Norfolk & Western pf	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	– ¼	5½	5¾	558
North American	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜		5⅜	5⅝	100
Northern Pacific	1½	1⅝	1½	1½		1½	1⅝	5,241
Northern Pacific pf	10¼	10¼	10	10	– ¼	10	10¼	1,706
Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	– ¼	14¾	15	350
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	– ¼	27¼	27½	880
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	– ⅛	11¾	12⅛	1,200
P., C. & St. L. pf	57	57	57	57		56½	57¾	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞		159	160	20
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5		4⅞	5	305
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11½	11¾	11½	11½	– ¼	11½	11½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40	+ ¼	39⅞	40	550
Southern Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	– ⅛	19½	20	500
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	9⅝	9½	1,031
Southern Railway pf	31⅞	31⅞	30½	30½	– ⅜	30½	30¾	1,180
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31	31½	30½	30⅝	– ⅝	30⅝	31	3,795
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8¼	8¼		8⅜	8⅝	800
Union Pacific, t. r	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼		8¼	8⅝	2,300
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5½	5½	5½	5½		3¾	4	20
U. S. Cordage, t. r	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ¼	4⅝	4⅞	470
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r	9½	9½	9½	9½	– ⅜	9	9½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	19	19	19	19	–1	18½	19¼	100
United States Express	40	42¾	40	42		40	43	35
*United States Leather	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	– ⅛	8¾	9	851
*United States Leather pf	61⅜	61⅝	60¾	60¾	– ¾	60¾	61	5,010
United States Rubber	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26¼	–1⅛	26¼	27	652
United States Rubber pf	86½	86½	86½	86½		85	86½	23
Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18½	– ¼	18⅝	18¾	1,270
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84⅝	84¼	84¼	– ⅜	84	84½	1,869
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞		9⅝	9⅞	

Total sales.....169,143

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Albany & Sus con 6s	1,000	106¾	N Y Cent ext 4s, reg	2,000	102
	1,000	116¾	N Y Chi & St L 4s	2,000	103
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	10,000	69⅝	N Y, Ont & Western	30,000	88½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, t r, 1st inst paid	10,000	26¾	Funding 4s	3,000	26½
	3,000	26⅝		7,000	26¾
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	10,000	71⅜	North Pac 1st 6s	19,000	114¾
	34,000	71⅝		4,000s15f	114¾
	6,000	71⅝		10,000	114¾
	2,500	80		34,000	115
	11,000	80		6,000	115¼
	2,500	80		2,000	115½
	4,500	80	North Pac 1st reg	5,000	114⅝
	15,000	79⅝		10,000	114⅜
	5,000c	79⅝		5,000	115
	10,000	80		5,000	114⅞
	29,000	79⅝		15,000	115
	44,000	79¾		50,000	115⅛
Adjustment 4s	10,000	46¼	Nor Pac 2d coup	12,000	111¼
	10,000	46¼		8,000s3	111¼
	5,000	46⅜		43,000	111¼
	15,000	46¾		14,000	111½
	20,000	46	Trust Co certfs	3,000	111¼
	6,000	45¾		5,000	111
Atlantic & Pacific inc	5,000	2		3,000	111¼
Austin & N W 1st	6,000	86¾		10,000	111
	9,000	86⅞	North Pac 2d reg	10,000	110¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	30,000	115	North Pac con 5s	7,000	49¾
	6,000	86⅝	Registered	10,000	87
	4,000	86¼	North Pac col tr notes	10,000	90¼
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	100¼	Nor Pac Div Scrip, extended	10,000	90½
	5,000	100½		7,000	107¼
Col tr 5s	2,000	101⅞	North Pac Terminal 1st	1,000	104
	1,000	102	North Pac & Mon 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000	87¾
Ches & O. R & A Div, 1st cons 4s	5,000	95¼		5,000	87¾
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	1,000	115¼		5,000	87¼
	2,000	115⅛		3,000	87
Ches & O gen 4½s	4,000	74⅝	North Ry of Cal 5s	5,000	93¼
	5,000	74¾		5,000	93¼
	4,000	75	Ohio Southern 1st	26,000	93
Ches & Ohio con 5s	8,000	109½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs	5,000	23½
	14,000	109¾		1,000	23½
	1,000	109¾	Oregon R & N 1st	1,000	110
	4,000	110	Oregon R & Nav 5s, Trust Co certfs	7,000	96
	16,000	110		3,000	109¼
	15,000	109¾	Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs	5,000	113⅜
	3,000	109¼		1,000	113¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	4,000	118¼	Oregon S L & U N con t r	2,000	67⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	12,000	101		10,000	68
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	4,000	102	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co ctfs, stm assd	10,000	79¾
	1,000	101½		20,000	80
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	2,000	98¼		15,000	79¾
	2,000	99		16,000	79⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st t r	94,000	48	Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst paid	5,000	48¼
	20,000	48¼		5,000	48
	5,000	48		10,000	47¾
	10,000	47¾		36,000	47¾
	36,000	47¾		11,000	48¼
	24,000	48¾		6,000	48¼
	6,000	48¼		40,000	48¼
	40,000	48¼	Phil & Read defd inc, P M & Co certfs, 1st inst paid	2,000	1¾
Chi & Northwestern, S F deb 5s, 1933	2,000	111	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	5,000	88
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year deb 5s	5,000	108	Pitts & West 1st	3,000	72¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st	5,000	114		2,000	72
Den & Rio Grande 4s	17,000	89	Rich & Dan 6s	10,000	119½
Dul & Iron Range 1st	10,000	75¾	Rio Grande Western 1st	2,000	107⅜
	1,000	103¼		10,000	75¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons Gold 5s	1,000	108¾		5,000	75¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	2,000	107½		10,000	75¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s	4,000	63¾		5,000	75¾
	10,000	63¾		8,000	76
	12,000	63¾		1,000	75⅞
G Bay, W & St P inc	5,000	13¼		21,000	75½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	5,000	69		12,000	75¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1963	10,000	100⅞	Rio Grande Western 1st	1,000	66½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	90	St L & S F gen 6s	5,000	108
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	94½	St L Southwestern 1st	3,000	74⅞
L S & M So 1st coup	2,000	102¼	St L Southwest 2d inc	1,000	74½
	1,000	113⅞		5,000	29¼
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	3,000	102¼		10,000	29
Lehigh & W B M 5s	2,000	102	St P, M & M, 1s, Mon Cent 5s	1,000	101½
	2,000	90		2,000	102
Lex & Pav F 1af	10,000	111⅝	St P, M & M, 2d	25,000	117
	20,000	111⅞	South Ry 1st 5s	15,000	93½
Louis & Nash, Pensacola Div, 6s	10,000	100		5,000	93¾
Louis & Nash cons	10,000	105		7,000	93¾
Lo, N A & Chi G M 4s	4,000	96		3,000	93
	5,000	96¼		5,000	92⅞
	5,000	96½		3,000	92⅝
Mex Nat 2d inc 6s, A	1,000	37½		2,000	92½
Mich Cent cons 7s	1,000	118¼		5,000	92¾
Mil, L S & W 1st	2,000	131½		5,000	93
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W, 5s	5,000s20f	114	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	12,000	89½
	Terminal 5s	112¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	23½
Minn & St L con 5s	21,000	101½		20,000	23¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	3,000	84¾		5,000	23½
	5,000	84¾	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	7,000	107⅜
	45,000	85		3,000	107½
	500	84½	Tol, St L & K C 1st, t r	1,000	74
	6,000	85½	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	10,000	38½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	7,000	59¾		5,000	38¾
	6,000	59½	Wabash 1st 5s	25,000	107⅝
Mo Pac 1st cons	12,000	110¼		2,000	107⅝
Mob & Ohio new 6s	92,000	18¾		3,000	107⅝
Morris & Essex 1st	5,000	143		5,000	107½
Nash, C & St L 1st	5,000	129		20,000	107⅝
N Y Cent & H ext 4s	4,000	103½	Det & Chic ext	4,000	98
N Y Cent deb 5s, reg	1,000	116¾	Wabash 2d 5s	4,000	75
	6,000	116⅝		6,000	75½
	7,000	116¾		2,000	75¼
	10,000	116⅞	West Shore gtd 4s	2,000	106
	2,000	117		7,000	106¾
	5,000	117⅛	Winona & St P 2d	3,000	127
St L & S F 1st 5s	10,000	105¼	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000	44
St Louis & San Fr 2d, Class B	2,000	115¾		10,000	43¾
St L & S F gen 6s	5,000	108		5,000	43¾
St L Southwestern 1st	3,000	74⅞			
	1,000	74½			
St L Southwest 2d inc	5,000	29¼			
	10,000	29			
St P, M & M, 1s, Mon Cent 5s	1,000	101½			
	2,000	102			
St P, M & M, 2d	25,000	117			
South Ry 1st 5s	15,000	93½			
	5,000	93¾			
	7,000	93¾			
	3,000	93			
	5,000	92⅞			
	3,000	92⅝			
	2,000	92½			
	5,000	92¾			
	5,000	93			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	12,000	89½			
Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	23½			
	20,000	23¾			
	5,000	23½			
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	7,000	107⅜			
	3,000	107½			
Tol, St L & K C 1st, t r	1,000	74			
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	10,000	38½			
	5,000	38¾			
Wabash 1st 5s	25,000	107⅝			
	2,000	107⅝			
	3,000	107⅝			
	5,000	107½			
	20,000	107⅝			
Det & Chic ext	4,000	98			
Wabash 2d 5s	4,000	75			
	6,000	75½			
	2,000	75¼			
West Shore gtd 4s	2,000	106			
	7,000	106¾			
Winona & St P 2d	3,000	127			
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000	44			
	10,000	43¾			
	5,000	43¾			

Total sales.....1,866,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus. 175			L. N. A. & C.	8½	9½
Al. & T. H. 55	60		L., St. L. & T.		½
Am. Coal. 116	125		L., St. L. & T. pf.		
Am. Arbor. 9	20		Manhattan		
Ann Arbor pf.	27½		M. C. Con.	107½	
Am. T. & C. 93½	96		M. C. R. pf.	107½	
Am. Tob. pf. 95	100		Man. Beach.	12	13½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.	3	8	Mex. Cent.	9¾	11
*Brad. Pat. 10	20		M. Nat. cts.	1	2
Bo. A. L. pf.	102	104	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	79½	81
Bruns. Co.	⅝	⅞	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	51½	52½
B., R. & P. pf.		55	Minn. Iron.	69½	70
B., C. R. & N.	70		Mobile & Ohio.	22	24
Can. Pac.	59	60	M. & Essex.	163	164½
Ced. F. & M.	9	10	N. C. & St. L.	68	85
Cent. Pac.	15¼	16½	Nat. Starch.	5	9
Chi. & Alt.	154	159	N. S. 1st pf.	42	60
C. & E. Ill.	41	42½	N. S. 2d pf.	15	25
C. & E. Ill. pf.		99	New Cent. Coal.	7	8½
C. & N. W. pf.	146	148	New Eng.	22	48
C., C. C. & St. L.	83	85	N. Y. & N. H.	174	176
Clev. & Mar.	160		N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
C. C. & I. Dev.	2	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	82
C. F. & I. pf.		100	Norfolk So.	60	70
C. & H. G.	2¾	3½	Ohio Riv.	5	15
C. H. V. & T.	16½	17	Oct. Mining.	14	15
C. H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Ore. Imp., t. r.	1	4
Com. Cable.	160		Ore. R. & N., all in. pd.	20	24
Consol. Coal.	30½	33	Penn. Coal.	320	
Den. & R. G.	12¼	13	Peo. & E.	5	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.		53	P., D. & E.	2¾	3
D. S. S. & A.	5	5½	P. & W. pf.		15
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97	99	P., C. & St. L.	16	17½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40		P., F. W. & C.	160	
Flint & P. M.	13	15½	Quicksilver.	1½	2
F. & P. M. pf.	37	42	Quick. pf.	13	15
Gt. Nor. pf.	111	115	Rens. & Sar.	182	
G. B. & W. t. r.		½	R., W. & O.	114½	115
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.		⅝	St. J. & G. I.	½	1
Homestake.	30		St. P. & D.	24	28
H. & Texas.	2½		St. P. & D. pf.	87	91
Ind., Ill. & Iowa		27½	St. P. & O. pf.	122	123
Ill. Steel Co.	72½	75	St. P., M. & M.	110	114
Int. Con. & Insulating	25	30	Sil. bull cts.	67¾	68¼
Kan. & Mic.		7	Tol. & O. C.	35	40
K. & D. M.	2½	4	T. & O. C. pf.	73	77
K. & D. M. pf.	13½	15⅝	T. P. & W.	7½	10
Keo. & W.		35	*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5	6
Laclede Gas.	27	27½	Wabash.	7	7⅛
Lac. Gas pf.	81	84	Wells-F., Ex.	98	101
L. E. & W.	18	20	*W. U. Beef.	7¾	8½
			W. & L. E. pf.	34½	36

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	125⅝	125½	123¼	123⅜	17,670
Am. Tobacco	68½	69½	67¼	66⅝	5,980
At., T. & S. F.	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	210
Chicago Gas	69¼	69¼	68¾	68⅞	2,620
Chi., R. I. & P.	71⅜	71¾	70⅞	70⅞	2,900
Chi., Bur. & Q.	79¼	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	3,360
Chi., M. & St. P.	77	77⅜	76½	76⅝	8,000
Cent. of N. J.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	30
Cotton Oil pf.	59	59	55	55	10
Dist. & C. F.	18½	18½	18	18	330
General Electric.	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA RAILROAD COMPANY
AND THE HOLDERS OF
Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts therefor.

New-York, April 8th, 1896.

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the bonds of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $500 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897, $500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, or of Knickerbocker Trust Company Receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to **deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York, not later than APRIL 23d,** obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates to be issued by them. Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned committee are unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secy. } Committee.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS A BONDS,
SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS B BONDS,
INCOME BONDS OF 1889.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for the above-named Bonds:

The preferred Stock of the New Company is now ready for delivery, and the balance of the cash assessment on the above-mentioned Bonds—being two per cent. on the par value thereof—has been called for payment on or before the thirtieth of April, 1896.

Certificates should be presented, and payment made, at the office of Union Trust Company of New-York, 80 Broadway, on or before April thirtieth, 1896; after which date payments, if received, will be subject to such penalties as the Committee may prescribe.

New-York, April 15th, 1896.

Union Trust Company of New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to consider what disposition shall be made of the railway and property purchased by the Committee at the sale held January 27, 1896, and any offers for the purchase of such property which may be submitted at that meeting; (2) to consider whether any new plan of reorganization should be adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting; and (4) to act upon any other matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, }
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, } Committee.
FRANCIS SMITH, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, 115 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., Maryland & Washington Division First Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of above bonds who are dissatisfied with the terms offered them in the Plan of Reorganization dated March 12th, 1896, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before depositing their bonds under the said plan.

WOOD, HUESTIS & CO.,
April 15th, 1896. 31 Pine St., New-York.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, April 20th, 1896, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1st, 1896, and will reopen May 1st, at 10 A. M.

M. E. INGALLS,
President.

Richmond, Va., April 13th, 1896.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 22d,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

100 shs. Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 2d Prefd.
25 shs. Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Prefd.
62 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Madison Square Garden Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1920.
$19,000 Mo., Kan. & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1990.
$10,000 Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Guar. Bds., 1902.
94 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
3 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
9 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
300 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
150 shs N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
7 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Yonkers Gaslight Co.
48 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
$500 Cent. R. R. of New-Jersey 5 per cent. Genl. Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Cent. R. R. of New-Jersey 5 per cent. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$20,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Regst. Bds., 2361.
$19,500 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 per cent. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$10,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. 4 per cent. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$400 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry 4 per cent. Scrip.
$20,000 N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1937.
$6,000 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 per cent. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$8,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 per cent. R. E. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. Bds., 1923.
$10,000 Hal. & Ohio So. Western Ry. 4½ per cent. 1st Consl. Mtge. Bds., 1993.
$20,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 4 per cent. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1938.
$10,000 Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1937.
(Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.)
15 shs. Babylon Natl. Bank.
100 shs. F. S. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. United Mining Co.
$3,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bds., 1925.
$500 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge 5 per cent. Scrip.
For account of whom it may concern.
Pew 217, ground floor, centre of South Aisle, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church.
100 shs. Hartopilas Mining Co.
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs. 4th National Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. National Union Bank.
100 shs. Kings County Ins. Co.
5 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
6 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
130 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
$1,000 Kenawnee, Green Bay & West. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds.
25 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
200 shs. Utica & Black River R. R.
36 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Penn. Plate Glass Co. of Irvin, Pa., 6 per cent. Bds., fan. No. 1 to 500 Coups. (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with ticket,) Hypd.
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$2,000 Hartford & West Hartford Horse R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1924, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Extd. Bond, 1938, (Indorsed.)

WILSON & TOMS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Whereas, Under a certain indenture, dated the fifteenth day of December, 1886, made between the Wilson & Toms Investment Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and the undersigned, The Mercantile Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustee, it is, among other things, provided that in case default shall be made by the Wilson & Toms Investment Company in the payment of any debenture bond issued under said agreement, or in the interest upon the same, and such default shall continue for thirty days, the said trustee shall, upon the request of a holder of such bond, proceed to collect or sell the securities in said indenture pledged for the payment of the same, and apply the proceeds to their redemption.

And, whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest on the debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days;

And, whereas, The undersigned has been requested by the holders of said debentures issued under said agreement to proceed to enforce the provisions thereof and to sell the securities pledged for said debentures;

Now, therefore, The Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, hereby gives notice that it will upon the sixth day of May, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to sell all the securities pledged under said agreement.

Printed lists of the securities can be had upon application to The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New-York, March 18, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending April 30, 1896, payable May 1, 1896, to stockholders of record April 20, 1896, in New-York at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.
New-York, April 6, 1896.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 25, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New-York City.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 1st, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 15th.

April 1st, 1896. ABRAM M. HYATT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.
470 Broadway, New-York, April 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

MORNINGSIDE PARK IMPROVERS.

Protective Association for Acquaintance and Mutual Benefit.

The Morningside Protective Association of New-York City was incorporated in Albany yesterday with the Secretary of State.

The objects of the association are the social and material improvement of that portion or district of this city lying between Morningside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street on the east and north and Cathedral Parkway and Riverside Drive on the south and west, and the bringing together of the residents of that district for their better acquaintance and mutual benefit.

The Directors are Seth Low, Spencer Trask, William C. Schermerhorn, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., George Macculloch Miller, George W. Vanderbilt, George A. Plimpton, Samuel A. Babcock, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, and Silas B. Brownell.

Bequests to Catholic Institutions.

In the Surrogate's office yesterday the will of Rose Burns, who died on Dec. 6, 1895, was filed for probate. In addition to small amounts left to various Catholic organizations, the testatrix made the following bequests: To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $500; St. Joseph's Hospital, $500; the Sisters of the Poor of the Order of St. Francis, $300, and to St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourteenth Street, $1,000.

A Mate Lost at Sea.

Capt. Montgomery of the brigantine Carib, which arrived from Truxillo yesterday, reports that on April 11, at 5 P. M., Mate W. Smith fell from the jibboom overboard, and was lost. Smith lived in Philadelphia, and was thirty-five years old.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 60s; prime mess dull at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 50s; do, medium, dull at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 31s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 30s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 25s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 26s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, firm at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 42s 6d; do, colored, steady at 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 29s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 8d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 7d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 1¾d; April delivery, dull at 3s 1½d; May dull at 3s 1¾d; June dull at 3s 1¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady for near positions and quiet and firm for distant positions. American middling, low middling clause, April delivery, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 19-64d, value; May and June delivery, 4 18-64d, value; June and July delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 11-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 3-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 61-64@3 62-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 59-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 59-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 59-64d, sellers.

LONDON, April 17—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 12s@13s 6d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—April, 12s 9¾d; June, 13s. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 33s 6d per quarter; March shipment, via Cape, 33s 6d. Linseed cake, £4 12s 6d per ton for Western. Linseed oil, 18s 6d@18s 7½d per cwt. Coconut Oil—Cochin, 26s 9d per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 9d per cwt. Sperm oil £30 per tun; whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5 9-16@5¾d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 6d per cwt. Resin—American, strained, 5s per cwt; do, fine, 7s per cwt. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4 1-16d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 18s 3d@19s per cwt; mutton, 19s 6d@20s 3d per cwt. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 3s 8d@ 2s; hind quarters, 3s 4d@4s per 8 lb by the carcass.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, May 5, 1896, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, photographic and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for the washing of towels for the department, its bureaus, and the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, as well as for the purchase during that period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids except those for purchase of waste paper accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application at the office of the department; requests for blanks should specifically designate the class or classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies: Stationery, duplicating supplies, printers' material, and packages; laboratory supplies, lumber, and packing boxes, fuel, painters' material, plumbers' material, ice, forage, car seals, card tags, and hog rings; brooms, brushes, etc.; flowerpots, cleaning carpets, rugs, and washing towels; telegraph and hardware supplies, flags, instrument supplies, maps, maps frames, and purchase of waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the Department, or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (consisting of brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.) for the War Department and the bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Blank forms of proposals showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Proposals must be on blank forms furnished by the department, and securely inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside of envelopes, "Proposals for Stationery," and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to R. J. WHITTON, Chief of Supply Division.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery and Miscellaneous Supplies," will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing such stationery and supplies for the Navy Department, including the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office, in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals, giving the necessary information, will be furnished on application to this department. The department reserves the right to waive defects, and to reject any or all bids. Contracts will be awarded only to manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles to be furnished. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, MATERIAL, &c., office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 7, 1896, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, and electric supplies, lumber, &c., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing material for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, and material required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. TH. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for business as Bankers and Commission Merchants, under the firm name of

RICH'D IRVIN & CO.,

No. 2 Wall Street, New-York, April 8, 1896.

JACOB S. WETMORE,
Former partner of Rich'd Irvin & Co., until 1871.
RICHARD IRVIN,
Eldest grandson of the late Richard Irvin, Sr.;
LEONARD L. WETMORE,
Son of Jacob S. Wetmore.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATELY ACTIVE SPECULATION AT IRREGULAR PRICES.

Grain Markets Generally Higher on Bad Crop News—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Provisions a Shade Higher and Quiet—Cotton Was Lower and Dull—Coffee Quiet and Lower with Europe.

There was a little more life to the grain trading and prices tended upward, owing to bad crop reports and freer foreign buying, while the West was also higher. Provisions were doing a little better in price, but had a light demand. Cotton was quiet and a trifle lower, with Liverpool. Coffee was less active and lower, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.90 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.75 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7 15-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.27½@ 5.30
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5½@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7	18¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@ 10¼
Copper, lake	.. @ 11
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were irregular, and fairly active, advancing ⅛@1c on poor crop reports and better Western markets, declining ½c on local realizing, rallying ¼c on late foreign buying, and closing firm at ⅝@⅝c advance, with trading chiefly local switching between May and July.... Spot was more active on export account at ¼c advance; sales, 61,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 13,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, private terms....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 6c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 3½c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 32,174 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 35,200 bushels; receipts, 3,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 13,186 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, in sympathy with the West and on local covering.... Spot was dull and 1c lower; sales, 34,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 20,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 38¼c, free on board, afloat, next week, and 14,000 bushels at 39c, free on board, afloat, special delivery; the trade bought 1,600 bushels No. 2 mixed at 39c, elevator; 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 39c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 40c, on track....Receipts, 30,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 59,610 bushels....Clearances hence, 5,200 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 75,303 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and closed firm at ⅛c advance, with only a local switching trade....Spot were in fair jobbing demand at firmer prices....Sales, 107,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c for 38,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¾c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26¾c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 26@29c for 41,000 bushels....Receipts, 110,400 bushels; exports, 312 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	15,000	76 @76⅞	76⅞
May	1,595,000	72 15-16@74	73⅝
June	155,000	73 @73¾	73⅞
July	1,580,000	72 9-16@73¾	73½
September	....	.. @..	73½
December	70,000	74⅜@75⅜	75¼
Total	3,315,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	@..	37¼
May	155,000	36¾@36⅞	36⅞
July	195,000	37½@37 11-16	37½
September	....	.. @..	38⅜
Total	350,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	65,000	24¾@25	25
July	60,000	25 @..	25
No. 2 white—			
May	....	.. @..	26
Total	125,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers were more anxious to purchase at old prices, and refused to advance bids. Sales, 15,800 bbls, including, of City Mills, 4,100 bbls patents, 1,250 bbls clear, and 400 bbls fine at quotations; 5,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.90; 900 sacks straights at $3.35; 1,100 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.05; 150 bbls Winter super at $2.90, and 900 bbls No. 1 Winter on private terms....Arrivals, 7,305 bbls and 5,538 sacks; exports, 14,349 bbls and 9,098 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,807 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.50@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sugamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 78c; fine white, 85@90c.

RYE—Sales, 20,000 bushels Western, for export, on private terms.

BARLEY—Sales, 40,000 bushels feeding, for export, and 90,000 bushels for local account on private terms.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60 ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@ $1.40.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Hardly a new feature came up. The holding was steady at 25½c for prime yellow, at which there were offers to sell lots of 200 to 300 bbls, free on board, and rather reserved bidding, the export demand coming in spasmodically and for limited quantities, and not exhibiting marked confidence at the price. Yet there was not much desire to sell on the part of the mills, and their shipments forward to marketable points were small, while deals sent hence for various lots of refined and crude were ignored, even when in instances made upon the basis of recent transactions. It was especially hard to find crude, in barrels, on offer, although some light quantities were reported on the way; a twenty-two-cent price was possible for them. Good off yellow was steadily held at an equal rate with prime on its scant offerings....LINSEED OIL had a moderate demand; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 17.—Oil closed 121, the only quotation to-day. Standard price, 120.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The early market at the West was strong and higher by 25c on pork, 7½ points on lard, and 7½@10 points on bacon, influenced by a little better speculative feeling, through the leading recent bear operator there stopping selling orders. But the close showed a reaction of about 12½c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 5 points for bacon. There was no improvement to cash demands. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 11,000 head.

LARD—The leading operator to the short side of the market was yesterday quiet that way, and the West began to gather a little strength, with an advance of 7½ points. But there was no support given the position through cash demand or material speculative buying, and the early sentiment was, before the close, modified, with a loss of 5 points from the best figures. April closed at the West at 4.90c; May was at 4.95@5c, closing at 5c; July at 5.10@5.17½c, closing at 5.10c; September at 5.22½@5.27½c, closing at 5.22½c. Here there was little inquiry; a sale was made of 250 tcs cash at 5.30c; it was thought 5.27½c would have bought at the close, and bidding was hardly over 5.25c. May option nominally 5.25c. City steam was quiet. Sales of 50 tcs at 4.75c, and 250 tcs, for export, at 5c. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.55c; South American at 5.85c. Compound at 5¾@4¾c.

PORK—There was a good export demand and at firm prices, with sales of 900 bbls mess. The West went up 25c and reacted 12½c, with April closing at $8.65 nominal; May was at $8.57½@ $8.85, closing at $8.72½ bid; July at $8.77½@ $9.05, closing at $9.82½ bid....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10 @$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

CUTMEATS—The movement in city meats was at somewhat irregular prices; 12-lb pickled bellies were generally quoted at 4¾c, and 10 lb at 5@5½c, but sales were reported lower, including 5,000 lb 12 lb at 4¾c; 10,000 lb 12-lb average, at 4⅝c; 10,000 lb 12-lb average, at 4¾c....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅝@4¾c; 10-lb average, 4⅞@5¼c; pickled hams, 8⅝@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

LARD—The tone was better, with an advance on short ribs at the West of 7½@10 points, closing with a reaction of 2½@5 points, with April on the latest market at $4.37½ nominal; May was at $4.42½@$4.45, closing at $4.40@$4.42½; July at $4.52½@$4.60, closing at $4.55; September at $4.67½@$4.70, closing at $4.67½ nominal.

BEEF—Shippers have been slow buyers, while no further change has been made in prices.... Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do to the trade, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading from smokers was slack. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were at about steady prices and taken up well....Bacon at 4 13-16c; 180 lb at 4 15-16c; 160 lb at 5 1-16c; 140 lb at 5⅛c; 120 lb at 5 5-16c; pigs at 5⅜@5 7-16c. Receipts at the West, 52,000 head; same time last year, 43,807 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; average 5c higher; $5.30@$5.95; left over, 5,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,174 head; higher; $3.25@$5.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow; $3.60@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.55. Omaha—Receipts, 2,700 head; strong to shade higher; $3.20@$3.45. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,252 head; steady; $3.10@ $3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,464 head; $3.40@ $3.80.

TALLOW—London was down 6d at its auction sale, where only 300 casks were taken out of 1,200 casks offered. The exporters here had reduced bids and would not pay 3⅝c for city, at which there were sellers, while the home demands were slow and insisted upon a decline. For country-made inquiries were small, with light sales at 3¼@3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Business Property on Broadway and Crosby Street Sold.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for Gouverneur Kortright to Henry and David W. Dazian the property at 159 and 161 Crosby Street, 56.8 by 95.6 by 72.6 by 88.6, with old buildings. The property has been in the Kortright family since 1840, when it was sold by one James Monroe, not the President of that name, however, who died in this city in 1831.

Messrs. Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for the Beadle estate, at about $200,000, the property at 594 Broadway, extending to 124 Crosby Street, 31 feet on Broadway, 28 feet on Crosby Street, and 200 feet deep. The same firm has also sold for Alexander Brothers, at about $24,000, the property at 126 Crosby Street, 17 by 87. Both parcels have been bought by a Wall Street lawyer. The firm has also sold for the Ahrenfeldt estate, at nearly $100,000, the property at 64 and 66 Lispenard Street.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Walter, to a Dr. North, at $40,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 23 East Sixty-fourth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold the four-story flat 343 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, at $13,000.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Fay & Tacom, at $25,000, the three-story and attic brick store building 276 Grand Street, 25 by 87.6, bought at auction last week for $21,800.

Henry D. Winans and May report the sale of 28 West Seventy-first Street to Mrs. Clarkson, for Francis Cranford, a four-story high-stoop brownstone, built by Messrs. Lamb and Rich, 17 by 65 by 100; also 75 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 60, butler's pantry extension by 100, for Mrs. Jennie K. Euell, to Mrs. Marvin; also 36 East Sixty-fourth Street 17 by dining room and bedroom extension by 100, about $35,000, to Mrs. E. Frazier.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, to Ellen L. Demarest, at $18,255, the three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings 306 to 310 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 45 by 77.5¾ by 45.0⅝ by 102.11.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to Edgar Logan, trustee, plaintiff, at $21,469, the five-story brick tenement 1,351 Park Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 105.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Great Jones Street, north side, 100 feet west of the Bowery, a seven-story brick warehouse, by Christopher J. Keogh of 324 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $65,000.

No. 436 Eighth Avenue, by Margaret J. Scott of 224 West Thirtieth Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 2 and 3 Benson Place, by the Jaffray estate, alterations to a five-story brick storage house; cost not given.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Woodruff Street, by Mrs. William Rourke of 52 West Thirty-seventh Street, alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 270 feet east of First Avenue, by Henry Maguire of East Chester, alterations to a two-story brick stable and office; cost, $2,000.

No. 381 Grand Street, by the John Morss estate, alterations to a three-story and attic brick dwelling and store; cost, $200.

No. 58 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Mrs. T. N. Seligman of 58 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $20,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 17.

164TH ST, n s, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25x139.0x25.3x136.1; Jane Dennin and husband to Mark Ash and Ola Hanson $3,750

WADSWORTH AV, 227; Charlotte E. Ailis to Andrew Schaefer 6,250

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x53.6x150.8x67.8; Lizzie R. Kerwin to Michael Kerwin 1

NEW or CROTON ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x86x20x87; also, s s of New or Croton St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x86; William G. Davies, referee, to Thomas F. McEvoy 3,850

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, 29.11x100; John G. Borgstede and wife to John H. Borgstede 1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 509 ft s of Cedar Av, runs w 236.11 ft to Undercliff Av, x27.10 x-- to Sedgwick Av x28.11; also e s of Undercliff Av, 1,036.7 ft s to Sedgwick Av, curve lines, x24.10x irregular; Ephraim B. Levy to Berthold Muecke 7,500

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Columbine St, 50x100; John King, jr., to William H. King 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Tallmadge St, 25x100; Sarah L. Stephenson to Maggie Wyand 2,200

VILLA AV, e s, 216.6 ft s of Van Cortland Av, 25x124.1x25x122.8; Ira M. Rollins and wife to Anna F. Ramsdell 575

ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, northeast corner of Grenada Place, 24.6x92.6x25x100 to Grenada Place x1.7; George Landon, referee, to Anna F. Ramsdell 1,450

136TH ST, n s, 297 West; Richard B. Greenwood to Sarah F. Webster 100

LUDLOW ST, 151; Samuel Ershowsky to Sarah Ershowsky 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 125 ft n of 180th St, 25x133.3; Albert Becker and wife to Charles E. Stahl 1,100

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Amelia Levy to Moses Strauss 67,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 42.8 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; Nathan Mayer and wife to Rosa Mueller 1

EAST END AV, e s, 26 ft s of 84th St, 25.4x89; William Muller and wife to Charles Stone 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Stone and w fe to Carrie Muller 1

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 50.6x99.11; James A. Thomas and wife to Isabella N. Leo 1

RYER AV, w s, 520.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 45.10x114.10x51.10x123.9; Patrick H. Reilly to Nathan B. Reilly 1,912

GRAND AV, w s, 100 ft s of Oxford Place, being Plot 65, map of Townsend Poole estate; Walter S. Sheafer and wife to Fannie E. Lawrence